

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

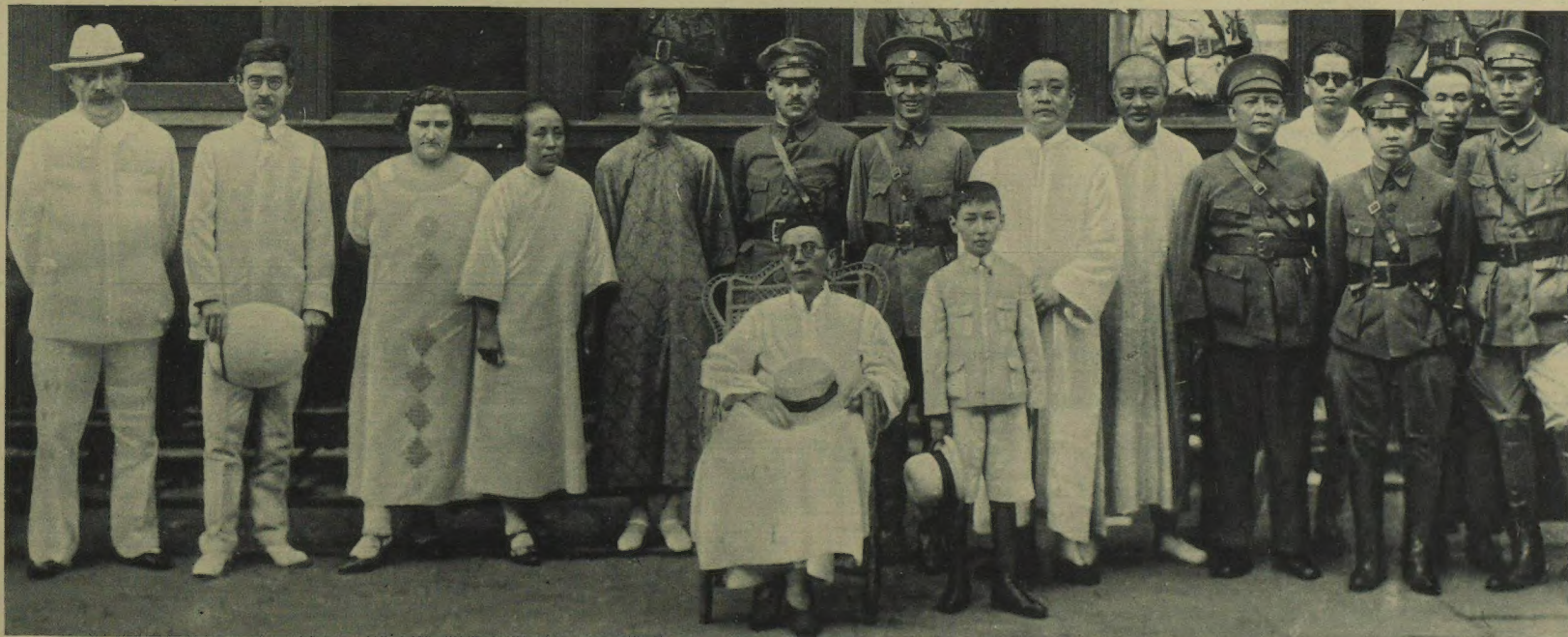
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926.

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THE "DOMINATING INFLUENCE" BEHIND THE CHINESE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER AT HANKOW: **BORODIN**, THE CHIEF ENVOY OF MOSCOW IN CHINA.

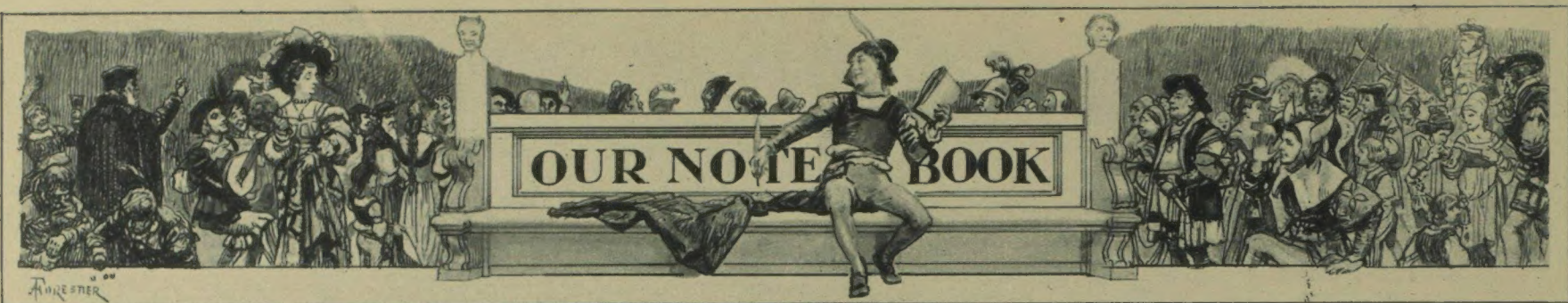


SOVIET INFLUENCE IN CHINA: A GROUP INCLUDING **BORODIN** (EXTREME LEFT), MRS. BORODIN (THIRD FROM LEFT), THE RUSSIAN GENERAL GALLENT (SIXTH FROM LEFT), SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF THE CANTONESE VICTORIES; GENERAL CHANG KAI-SHEK (SEVENTH), GENERAL LI FUKLUM (TENTH), GENERAL LI CHAISUM (ELEVENTH), T. V. SOONG (IN DARK GLASSES, AT BACK), AND CHUNG CHING-KONG (SEATED).

In a despatch of December 12, from Hankow, to the "Daily Mail," Sir Percival Phillips reported that the feature of the previous day's mass meetings in honour of the removal of the Cantonese capital from Canton to Wuchang, opposite Hankow across the Yangtse, was the emergence of Borodin for the first time into the glare of publicity. "This sinister personality," Sir Percival said, "is the driving force of the Cantonese Communist movement as well as the dominating influence behind the Chinese side of the conversations between Mr. Miles Lampson, the new

British Minister to China, and Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister. Borodin was the star orator at a five-hours' open-air mobilisation of the masses of the native city. . . . He was the hero of the hour. He has been hailed as the liberator of the Chinese people. . . . Borodin, who is a Lettish Jew, and formerly lived in London . . . delivered his speech in English, and it was translated piecemeal. . . . He refrained from direct abuse of Britain, but appealed to the Chinese not to be fooled by 'the sweet words of Imperialists.'"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE recent controversy about the professional position of married women was part of a much larger controversy, which is not limited to professional women or even to women. It involves a distinction that controversialists on both sides commonly forget. As it is conducted, it turns largely on the query about whether family life is what is called a "whole-time job" or a "half-time job." But there is also another distinction between a whole job and a half job, or a hundredth part of a job. It has nothing to do with the time that is occupied, but only with the ground that is covered. An industrial expert once actually boasted that it took twenty men to make a pin; and I hope he sat down on the pin. But the man making the twentieth part of the pin did not only work for the twentieth part of an hour. He might perfectly well be working for twelve hours—indeed, he might have been working for twenty-four hours for all the happy industrial expert generally cared. He might work for the whole of a lifetime, but he never made the whole of a pin.

Now, there are lingering still in the world a number of lunatics, among whom I have the honour to count myself, who think it a good thing to preserve as many whole jobs as possible. We congratulate ourselves, in our crazy fashion, whenever we find anybody personally and completely doing anything. We rejoice when we find remaining in the world any cases in which the individual can see the beginning and the end of his own work. We are well aware that this is often incompatible with modern scientific civilisation, and the fact has sometimes moved us to say what we think about modern scientific civilisation. But anyhow, whether we are right or wrong, that is an important distinction not always remembered; and that is the important distinction that ought to be most remembered, and is least remembered, in this modern debate about the occupation of women.

Probably there must be a certain number of people doing work which they do not complete. Perhaps there must be some people doing work which they do not comprehend. But we do not want to multiply those people indefinitely, and then cover it all by shouting about emancipation and equality. It may be emancipation to allow a woman to make part of a pin, if she really wants to make part of a pin. It may be equality if she is really filled with a furious jealousy of her husband, who has the privilege of making part of a pin. But we question whether it is really a more human achievement to make part of a pin than to make the whole of a pinafore. And we even go further, and question whether it is more human to make the whole of a pinafore than to look after the whole of a child. The point about the "half-time job" of motherhood is that it is at least one of the jobs that can be regarded as a whole, and almost as an end in itself. A human being is in some sense an end in himself. Anything that makes him happy or high-minded is, under God, a thing directed to an ultimate end. It is not, like nearly all the trades and professions, merely a machinery and a means to an end. And it is a thing which can, by the constitution of human nature, be pursued with positive and unpurchased enthusiasm. Whether or no it is a half-time job, it need not be a half-hearted job.

Now, as a matter of fact, there are not so many jobs which normal and ordinary people can pursue with enthusiasm for their own sakes. The position is generally falsified by quoting the exceptional cases of

specialists who achieve success. There may be a woman who is so very fond of swimming the Channel that she can go on doing it until she breaks a record. There may be, for that matter, a woman who is so fond of discovering the North Pole that she goes on doing it long after it has been discovered. Such sensational successes naturally bulk big in the newspapers, because they are sensational cases. But they are not the question of whether women are more free in professional or domestic life. To answer that question, we must assume all the sailors on the Channel boats to be women, all the fishermen in the herring fleet to be women, all the whalers in the North Sea

would be carrying to rather fanatical lengths the individualist ideal of people paddling their own canoe. To take the hundred women out of the hundred houses and put them on ten ships, or more probably on two ships, is obviously to increase vastly the number of servants and diminish the number of mistresses. The only ship I remember that was so manned (or perhaps we should say womanned) was the ship in the Bab Ballad commanded by Lieutenant Bellaye: even there it might be said that the young ladies who sailed with him had ultimately rather a domestic than a professional ideal. But that naval commander was not very professional himself, and, it will be remembered, excused his sailors from most of their duties and amused himself by firing off his one big gun.

I fear that the experience of most subordinate women in shops and factories is a little more strenuous. I have taken an extremely elementary and crude example, but I am not the first rhetorician who has found it convenient to discuss the State under the bright and original similitude of a ship. But the principle does apply quite as much to a shop as to a ship. It applies with especial exactitude to the modern shop, which is almost larger than the modern ship. A shop or a factory must consist of a very large majority of servants; and one of the few human institutions in which there need be no such enormous majority of servants is the human household. I still think, therefore, that for the lady interested in ships the most supreme and symbolical moment is the moment when her ships come home. And I think there are some sort of symbolical ships that had much better come home and stay there.

I know all about the necessary modifications and compromises produced by the accidental conditions of to-day. I am not unreasonable about them. But what we are discussing is not the suggestion that the ideal should be modified. It is the suggestion that the ideal should be abolished. It is the suggestion that a new test or method of judgment should be applied to the affair, which is not the test of whether the thing is a whole job, in the sense of a self-sufficing and satisfactory job, but of whether it is what is called a half-time job—that is, a thing to be measured by the mechanical calculation of modern employment.

There have been household gods and household saints and household fairies. I am not sure that there have yet been any factory gods or factory saints or factory fairies. I may be wrong, as I am no commercial expert, but I have not heard of them as yet. And we think that the reason lies in the distinction which I made at the beginning of these remarks. The imagination and the religious instinct and the human sense of humour have free play when people are dealing with something which, however small, is rounded and complete like a cosmos.

The place where babies are born, where men die, where the drama of mortal life is acted, is not an office or a shop or a bureau. It is something much smaller in size and much larger in scope. And while nobody would be such a fool as to pretend that it is the only place where people should work, or even the only place where women should work, it has a character of unity and universality that is not found in any of the fragmentary experiences of the division of labour.



THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF SERBIA: THE LATE M. NIKOLA PASHITCH, FOUNDER OF YUGO-SLAVIA AND MANY TIMES PRIME MINISTER.

The late M. Pashitch, who died suddenly at Belgrade on December 10, had many times been Prime Minister of Serbia, and, since the war, of the combined triune kingdom of Yugo-Slavia, which he was chiefly instrumental in founding. For over forty years he had been leader of the Serb Radical Party. On the evening before his death he was in audience with King Alexander on the political crisis, with a view, it is believed, to forming another Ministry. When he visited London towards the end of the war, a banquet was given in his honour, and he was described by Lord Robert (now Viscount) Cecil as "the Grand Old Man of Serbia."

Photograph by Vandyk.

to be women, and then consider whether the worst paid and hardest worked of all those workers were really having a happier or a harder life. It will be at once apparent that the vast majority of them must be under orders; and that perhaps a considerable minority of them would be under orders which they did not entirely understand. There could not be a community in which the average woman was in command of a ship. But there can be a community in which the average woman is in command of a house.

To take a hundred women out of a hundred houses and give them a hundred ships would be obviously impossible, unless all the ships were canoes. And that

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRANGER, SPECIAL PRESS, TOPICAL, L.N.A., AND ILLUS. BUREAU.



A "PROTECTED" BUILDING IN WHICH KING CHARLES I. ERECTED HIS PRINTING PRESSES IN 1642: ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, YORK—ITS PERPENDICULAR DOORWAY.



TO BE USED, IN CONJUNCTION WITH BARTHOLOMEW MANOR, AS A HOME FOR RETIRED SISTERS AND NURSES OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL STAFF: SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COTTAGES AT NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE.



CLAUDE MONET BURIED IN THE LITTLE CEMETERY AT GIVERNY, "LIKE ONE OF THE VILLAGERS": THE SIMPLE, "HAND-CART" FUNERAL OF THE FIRST OF THE "IMPRESSIONIST" PAINTERS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES BUYS A DOG OF A BREED MUCH UNDER DISCUSSION AT THE MOMENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S NEW ALSATIAN, "CLAUS OF SEALE."



THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF "TOC H" CELEBRATED AT MANCHESTER: THE PRINCE OF WALES LIGHTING ONE OF THE LAMPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

An appeal for £10,000 for the maintenance of Church schools in the Northern Diocese was launched this week at a meeting in St. William's College, York, a building recently declared by the Ancient Monuments Board as of sufficient national importance to warrant State protection. In it King Charles I. set up the royal printing presses in 1642. The Perpendicular doorway illustrated is one of its chief features.—It was announced at a meeting of the Court of Governors of the Middlesex Hospital the other day that Dr. W. Essex Wynter, former senior physician of the hospital, had presented Bartholomew Manor, Newbury, together with sixteen sixteenth-century cottages, to be a home for retired sisters and nurses of the staff. In its present form, the Manor was built in 1391. The cottages, which are in two groups, were built in 1550.—Claude Monet, the first of the "Impressionist" painters, desired that he should be buried in the

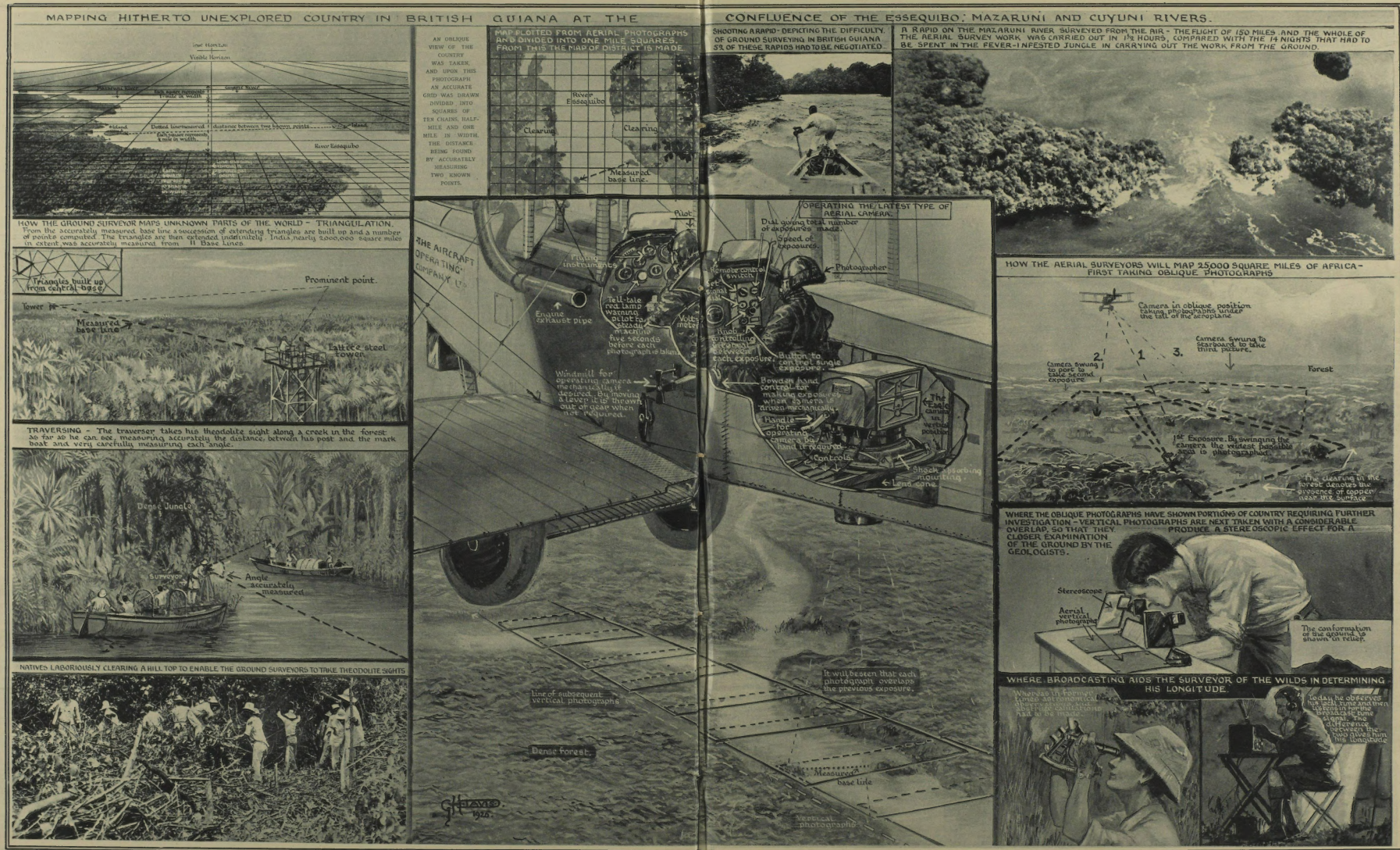


A DISASTER WHICH INVOLVED THE THRONE-ROOM, OR HALL OF CEREMONIES: THE ROYAL PALACE IN BUCHAREST ON FIRE.

cemetary of Giverny "like one of the villagers." The Mayor led the procession, and amongst the followers was M. Clemenceau, a life-long friend, who was so overcome that he broke down.—The Prince of Wales, who is an honorary member of the Alsatian Club of Great Britain, recently bought the twenty-months-old sable Alsatian "Claus of Seale."—During the birthday festival of "Toc H," the Prince of Wales lit twenty-four lamps bestowed on branches of "Toc H" formed in 1926, including six lamps from new branches formed in South Africa, and a lamp from the United States. He also lit a twenty-fifth lamp, in memory of the late Rev. H. J. Fleming.—The central part of the Royal Palace in Bucharest was destroyed by fire on December 7. Damage to the extent of about £40,000 is estimated to have been done. The Royal Family were not in residence at the time.

HOW AERIAL SURVEYS ARE MADE: MAPPING BY AIRPHOTOGRAPHY IN BRITISH GUIANA AND RHODESIA.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE AIRCRAFT OPERATING COMPANY. (SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 1232, AND DOUBLE-PAGE AIR-MAP OF LONDON.)



MAPPING THE JUNGLE FROM THE AIR, IN CO-OPERATION WITH GROUND SURVEYORS AIDED

These drawings and photographs illustrate the machines and methods used in the aerial survey and photographic mapping of undeveloped countries—the new system of cartography which aroused so much interest among the Imperial Conference delegates at a recent demonstration held at the Air Ministry headquarters. Describing the work of aerial surveying, as shown above, in his article on page 1232, Major H. Hemming says: "The camera is a scientific instrument mounted in the aeroplane so as to be capable of taking vertical photographs, which show the ground in plan, or oblique photographs, which show the ground as it would appear from a high tower or hill. . . . The ground surveyor's equipment consists of a wireless receiving set and a prismatic astrolabe, or else a highly accurate theodolite for astronomical observations. The ground surveyor and the airman decide on certain points on the ground. . . . Normally, to establish his fixed points in jungle country the surveyor would have to cut his way through the jungle. . . . In this case the surveyor proceeds

BY WIRELESS: DETAILS OF THE SPECIAL AEROPLANE AND CAMERA, WITH TYPICAL RESULTS.

to points specially selected, owing to their accessibility, and sets up his wireless aerial and his astronomical instruments; by taking observations on selected stars he establishes his true position in latitude, and true local time. Numerous high-power stations in Europe and America send out special time signals for surveyors and explorers. . . . By comparing Greenwich time, sent out by these stations, with the local time, he can tell his true position in longitude. . . . The particular area concerned in Rhodesia is known to contain valuable deposits of copper. Where this copper is near the surface, the vegetation becomes stunted, and these clearings will show on the photographs. The geologist will then select certain areas, and a photographic map, known as a mosaic, will be made by vertical photography. . . . Every part of the ground appears in at least two photographs. They can then be examined stereoscopically. . . . a method of great value to the geologist, to road and railway engineers, and all interested in opening up undeveloped countries."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

SITTERS AND STUDIOS:

A COURT PHOTOGRAPHER REMEMBERS.

"MEMOIRS OF A COURT PHOTOGRAPHER." By RICHARD N. SPEAIGHT, F.R.P.S.*

WHEN Richard N. Speaight first took rank among professional photographers, after he had done with his schoolboy trading—cartes-de-visite, three copies for a shilling; cabinets, three for two shillings—after he had served as an apprentice to camera-makers and photographers (and, incidentally, taken Genevieve Ward as Catherine of Aragon), he, with his brother Fred as "backer," decided "to eliminate the wooden postures and mechanical smiles which make the elders among us blush when we look at our early photographs in the pages of Victorian albums. (Oh, those rustic stiles!) We decorated the studio in an absolutely new way," he recalls. "Instead of those dreadful old pictures which still survive in dentists' waiting-rooms, instead of the china ornaments on the mantelpiece, instead of the hideous horsehair sofas and plush brackets, we used pastel colours and comfortable arm-chairs." Further, the "operator" played or "pattered" his sitters into ease, delivered them from "the devastating effect of their own self-consciousness": toys and games and skin-rugged bears for his particular favourites, the children; "Debrett and dress-fashions" for dowagers; chatter for debutantes; by-elections and speeches for politicians; uniforms and tactics for soldiers and sailors; and so through a repertoire of Peter-Pannism and tempered talks.

Generally, experience indicated the successful method at once. But it was not always so.

Sir Victor Horsley, the brain specialist, grew impatient. "I think we shall get along infinitely better," he said, "if we stop wasting time in conversation, and you allow me to watch those goldfish in peace. I am wondering what they think as they go round and round the bowl!" Lord Northcliffe did not need to have subjects made for him: he came to be photographed with "his watch in his hand," and he sat to Mrs. Speaight, the miniaturist, while he interviewed half-a-dozen people in twenty minutes. And there were the children of the German Crown Princess. The youngsters would not respond to the customary entertainment. At last the Princess intervened. "You know, Mr. Speaight," she said, "though your toys amuse the children to a certain extent, you will never get them to obey you until you treat them as soldiers. They are brought up entirely, I am afraid, in a spirit of military discipline. They only think in terms of drilling and war. Play at soldiers with them." In due time, Prince Wilhelm laughed—"and the photographs were a great success."

Other Courts, other methods. In 1897 Mr. Speaight was commanded to Sandringham. Toys went well enough there, especially a model of Harry Lauder; and so they have with many young royalties, including "Mr. George," Princess Mary's elder son, who, however, preferred rooting up primroses by handfuls from the studio's bank of flowers, and "Mr. Gerald," the second son, who "crawled adventurously in all directions." But the charm of the photograph is not necessarily a result of "cupboard love." Witness little Princess Elizabeth, who was too young to enjoy "games" when she was first before the lens. Nothing could be more delightful than Mr. Speaight's photographs of her with her mother, the Duchess of York; and our readers may count themselves fortunate in that they have benefited by the fact, for it was to these photographs that Mr. John St. Helier Lander was most courteously permitted to refer when he was painting the picture, "Royal Motherhood," for the special coloured plate presented with this year's Christmas Number of *The Illustrated London News*.

And so to other sitters. The Princess Royal, much interested in the portraits of the children of the then Duchess of Fife, demonstrated her artistic abilities. "She was most helpful to me," records Mr. Speaight, "and to my astonishment, when I saw her in Portman Square

about the proofs, I discovered what an amazing knowledge of drawing she possessed. She had greatly improved the proofs, and I learnt much from her with regard to touching-up a photograph which I have never forgotten. Her treatment of hair and draperies was especially instructive."

In 1908 Lady Londonderry, Lady Ormonde, Lady Lansdowne, and Georgina Countess of Dudley sat separately for special photographs afterwards "faked" into a group. The ladies in question had been on a visit to Kiel and had admired the cloth of which the Kaiser's uniform was made. "If you like it so much," the Kaiser had replied, "I promise to give you some of the material on condition that you have dresses made from it, and, too, you promise to send me a group photograph of all four of you taken together in them." They naturally accepted, and here they came, each at an interval of a day or two, in dresses made from the famous field-grey. . . . The dresses were all made exactly alike, with peaked yachting caps to match." Those were the days of "attractive family groups, with children playing round the graceful folds of their mother's skirts. To-day," laments the photographer, "a full-length portrait of a similar scene is quite

impossible with the vogue for short skirts. Children would be quite literally playing round their mothers' legs, and the effect of the children would be completely lost by the prominent part bound to be played by the maternal limbs."

But that is digression. To return to sitters. The Queen of Spain gave every possible assistance; and she showed Mr. Speaight over her private apartments. "These," remarks our author, "were quite English in every detail, contrasting strongly with the Spanish magnificence of the rest of the Palace. Her mantelpiece, in particular, was covered with photographs of English Royalty."

As to Prince Don Luis of Bavaria, son of King Alfonso's sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa, he caused consternation, but it was not his own fault. "The child was dressed in positively the most inartistic-

looking frock it has ever been my misfortune to be supposed to put on photographic record," says Mr. Speaight. "It was all bunched up at the neck and sagged badly over the legs. Yet I could just see that he had shapely limbs, half concealed though they were by the ugly folds of the dress, and so I did what I would not have dared to do with Royalty even in my most unconscious moments. I briefly suggested that the child would look better if it had less clothes on, and without more ado motioned to my wife to start to remove the outer layer, despite the mild protests of (as it later appeared) the Infanta herself. Whereupon Prince Luis of Bavaria was forthwith photographed in nothing more than a petticoat; even this was unattractive enough, but it was not nearly so bad as the frock itself."

In Sweden, in 1909, the elder child of the Crown Princess posed as Henry VIII., "remarkably handsome."

The war brought many notable subjects—the Prince of Wales among them—and Mr. Speaight notes: "The first war-time picture of the Prince reminds me of how, even among the Royal Family, the war had effected a startling change in the daily routine. On going to the Palace to submit the proofs of the pictures I found no liveried footman to usher me into the Royal presence; just one N.C.O. in khaki was in attendance."

But it was in Belgium that Mr. Speaight had his greatest war-time experience. The story is one of the best, the most human, in a book full of unusual stories. Mr. Speaight was informed officially towards the end of August 1917 that

"rumours were being spread by the Germans among the Belgians in occupied Belgium that the Royal Family had fled from the country. 'In order to counteract this,' said Major Gordon, 'it is considered urgently necessary by the Belgian authorities that a photograph of the King and Queen should be taken on free Belgian soil and distributed among the people. This will actually be done by the Flying Corps dropping leaflets containing reproductions of the photographs.'" Mr. Speaight went to the Belgian Royal Quarters at Moëres, near Furnes. "Everything about the quarters," he records, "was severely simple. The King and Queen, with their Household, were lodged in two ordinary Flemish farm-houses, completely devoid of ornament, and containing only the plainest furniture. Dinner that night was as frugal as possible. . . . Bombs were dropping everywhere. . . . On waking next morning I beheld the most ridiculous sight: my handsome and debonair travelling companion of the previous day was entering the room clad in nothing but a skimpy bath towel, and dragging after him a rubber hip-bath. I learned that it was shared among the Household, and was handed every morning from one dignitary to another in this charmingly naive manner. . . . Every room in the house was so badly lighted as to be quite impossible for me. The only place in which the camera would have a chance of doing justice to their Majesties was an old cow-house, with its floor a mass of mud and filth. It was, then, in this byre, and not in a Bond Street studio that the now historic photograph of *Le Roi en guerre* was taken. . . . King Albert had come straight from the trenches, and was wearing his steel helmet, but without ribbons of any decoration on his khaki tunic." The Cross of a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II. was conferred upon the photographer, and he learned later that his portrait of the King was to be used on the next postage stamps, and possibly for new coins.

There we must leave "the Memoirs of a Court Photographer" to its potential readers, assuring them that they will find it vastly entertaining. As we have indicated, its writer is a photographer—and an artist—who has won fame by his work in many countries, at many Courts, and in all kinds of "studios"; and he has not only had numerous interesting experiences, but knows well how to retell them.

E. H. G.



WHEN THE IMPERIAL CHILDREN WOULD ONLY POSE IF TREATED AS SOLDIERS: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS AND PRINCE WILHELM OF PRUSSIA—IN 1908.

Photograph by Richard N. Speaight.



AUTHOR OF "MEMOIRS OF A COURT PHOTOGRAPHER": MR. RICHARD N. SPEAIGHT, F.R.P.S.



TAKEN IN A COWSHED! KING ALBERT—*LE ROI EN GUERRE*—A PROPAGANDA PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED FOR DISTRIBUTION BY AEROPLANES.

At the request of the Belgian authorities, Mr. Richard N. Speaight took this photograph to prove that King Albert and the Royal Family had not left their country, as the German propagandists were alleging. The studio used was a cowshed at Moëres.

Photograph by Richard N. Speaight, Reproduced from his Book, "Memoirs of a Court Photographer."

* "Memoirs of a Court Photographer." By Richard N. Speaight, F.R.P.S. With 25 illustrations in gravure, half-tone, and line. Hurst and Blackett; 21s. net.)

AN INTERESTING REMBRANDT RE-DISCOVERY: "LUCRETIA."



LATELY RE-DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND, AND NOW ON EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK: "LUCRETIA"—
A PORTRAIT BY REMBRANDT.

An art event of considerable interest, which appears to have escaped notice over here, is mentioned in a note accompanying the above photograph, which has just reached us from New York. "'Lucretia,' by Rembrandt (we read), lost for many years, was recently discovered in England, and is now considered by Dr. Bode, of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, one of Rembrandt's greatest works. The picture is now in the collection of Mr. Herschel V. Jones, and will be exhibited in a loan collection of paintings from El Greco and Rembrandt to Matisse and

Picasso, at the Reinhardt Galleries, New York. The paintings are insured for 1,750,000,000 dollars, and the proceeds of the exhibition will go for charity." The Keeper of the National Gallery, Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, after kindly examining the photograph and note, which we submitted to him, writes: "The picture is recorded in Waagen (Vol. II. p. 308) as having been then (about 1855) in Mr. Wombwell's collection. It is said to be signed and dated 1666. No later trace of it is in my ken. De Groot just records it in his Catalogue Raisonné No. 220." -

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

ERNEST TREUX.—MISS LENA ASHWELL ON "DRAMA FOR THE MULTITUDE."

IT is no exaggeration to say that Ernest Truex is the most singular and attractive comedian in our midst since Jimmy Welch, that little tragi-comic genius, left a sadly vacant place. There is an unmistakable affinity between the two. Yet Jimmy was

than one woman say after "The First Year," and that is exactly what we all felt.

There is something uncommonly winsome and human in Ernest Truex: he is the incarnation of *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*. And he has, among many qualities, one that is supreme. His is the gift of discretion. In "The First Year" there is a scene of intoxication which in less tactful hands might become objectionable; to say nothing of wearisome by its length. As Truex plays it, there is no *souppçon* of ugliness. It is purely comic with an undercurrent of pathos. His is the "Dutch courage" that makes heroes of meticulous natures. Of him one can fitly say he is always funny but never vulgar.

With what charm, what wealth of humorous observation and illuminating anecdote, what gracious simplicity and sincerity, did Miss Lena Ashwell plead for good drama at the O.P. Club not long ago! By experience she has proved that the people are not unintelligent, and do not, as is commonly supposed, prefer the stupid thing. Yet in the theatre of commerce it is not art that is considered, nor is any value set on the great native dramatic literature that we possess. There is no cognisance of the need for a drama which shall reveal the rhythm of the unfolding and feeling life, no generous enthusiasm for Shakespeare with his boundless riches of phrase and character, no esteem for drama as an art—and the noblest of arts.

For what is the true end of art? Is the theatre, as Mr. Nathan, the American critic, puts it with picturesque exaggeration, "a House of Satan"? Is all that great heritage of dramatic literature from ancient Athens down to the present day but a snare of the devil? Are its greatest lovers those who have seen its pretence and worshipped the cloven foot and forked tail? Such writing may be graphic, but it is worthless. It only claims attention by its bid

for notoriety, and it is this self-same seeking after publicity that is one contributory cause of failure on our stage to-day. A play does not become significant because of a distinguished name in the cast; nor is that even a guarantee that it will be well played. But the public worships names, and is slow to recognise that art may be achieved by humble means. The end of art is to seek beauty, and sometimes it finds it. By thoughtful application, by whole-hearted devotion and unselfish teamwork, by infinite labour to realise the feeling behind the words—by such ways in the theatre can the play be adequately presented. And the good play is far removed from the cinema or the wireless. It puts before us real people using real language, with no mechanical device between the player and the audience. It touches emotion more closely, and by its power it inspires. The obsession of the little self is overcome in the presence of the greater drama of other lives. Surely, a theatre with such an ideal, the theatre of Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Ibsen, is no House of Satan.

Then, is there not a need to conserve this great tradition, a need to find a way out of that dramatic fare which only appeals to the lowest denominator? Miss Ashwell is no Jeremiah wailing and cursing. She has faith, in spite of the counter-attractions of cinema

and wireless, in the intelligence of the people. She recognises the activities of the various Community and Amateur Societies as a sign of health. She knows by the experience of her own three companies, covering twelve London boroughs, despite the difficulties of staging, dressing, travelling week in and week out, that good drama is appreciated. The work is uphill, and deserves all support. With no blare of trumpets, steadily breaking down obstacles, these Lena Ashwell Players are doing more than present good plays adequately—they are setting a standard and creating an appetite which will not be satisfied with inferior things. She is giving food for the mind and stimulus to the imagination in areas that are drab and colourless, enriching as well as entertaining those who hitherto were left to starve. Her vision sees every borough with its own theatre, its own home of drama, music and poetry. Why do we fall so far behind our Continental neighbours? We are the only country in Europe which does not recognise the value of the drama. For some, our actors are still the "caterpillars" of the Commonwealth; for the majority we are indifferent. It is a common *cliché*—"The Theatre cannot die"; but it is dying, and who cares?

It is because Miss Ashwell cares that she founded her Players in 1914. It is because the intelligent heart of the country cares that she has faith in these small beginnings. To-day her headquarters are at the Century Theatre in Notting Hill, a theatre as old as Sadlers Wells; and this historic home is the centre from which radiates activity of such real worth that all who love the drama will not only wish it may multiply, but express their wishes in practical support. When we have realised that art is not debasing but uplifting, that the theatre is a necessity—that is, the true theatre where good drama can be given to the multitude cheaply and comfortably—we shall be nearer to national harmony. To be brought regularly in contact with the treasures of thought and imagination is to widen sympathies, deepen understanding, and bind a people together, passionately proud of great things which are their own to share.



PREPARING FOR THE IMPORTANT DINNER PARTY: THOMAS (MR. ERNEST TREUX) AND HATTIE, THE COLOURED MAID (MISS LEILA BENNETT) IN "THE FIRST YEAR."

One of the most amusing of the many troubles which the young married couple have to weather in "The First Year," recently produced at the Apollo, is the important dinner party. The coloured maid, Hattie, breaks china, and every imaginable disaster occurs. Hattie is shown above being interviewed by her master, Thomas Tucker. The latter rôle is played by Mr. Ernest Truex, the American comedian, who was seen in "The Fall Guy."

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

specifically English, and Ernest Truex is American—if not obtrusively so. If he had not that little twang and sing-song in his voice, far from unmelodious, we could easily take him for a son of the Midlands. For, agile as he is, he is also placid. He has the quietude of speech and manner which is more of the soil than of the big city. He is the very antithesis to the thunder of New York streets and the vertiginous swirl of the elevators. He would seem away from the great world, indifferent to what is going on there, living his little life in the wonderment of Alice. A philosopher in his way, he takes things as they come. He ambles along with a halting step, with his hands in his pockets, as if to seek courage in their depths; he seems to apologise for his very existence. If one did not know better, one would take him for a duffer and a dunce, without backbone and purpose. But watch those "goo-goo eyes," as they rove about with a smile of guilelessness and innocence: on a sudden a gleam of strength glitters in them; the smile becomes a stare; he is on the watch. There is trouble to be countered; he will fight it. They try to beat him; very well, he will have the better of them—and as his defiance grows, so does his stature. Still suave, still appealing from the spectator's point of view, he reveals a man. He knows what he wants and he will get it. He does not raise his voice much; he does not indulge in fire of speech; he just has his say in terse, determined sentences, now and again tinged with sarcasm, and those up against him feel that he is not the jelly-fish they thought, but a character. The trouble over—money made, the wife won back, he reverts to his former gentleness of manner. The smile, the all-conquering smile, reappears more radiantly than before; he utters words of love in idyllic simplicity. "The little dear!" I heard more

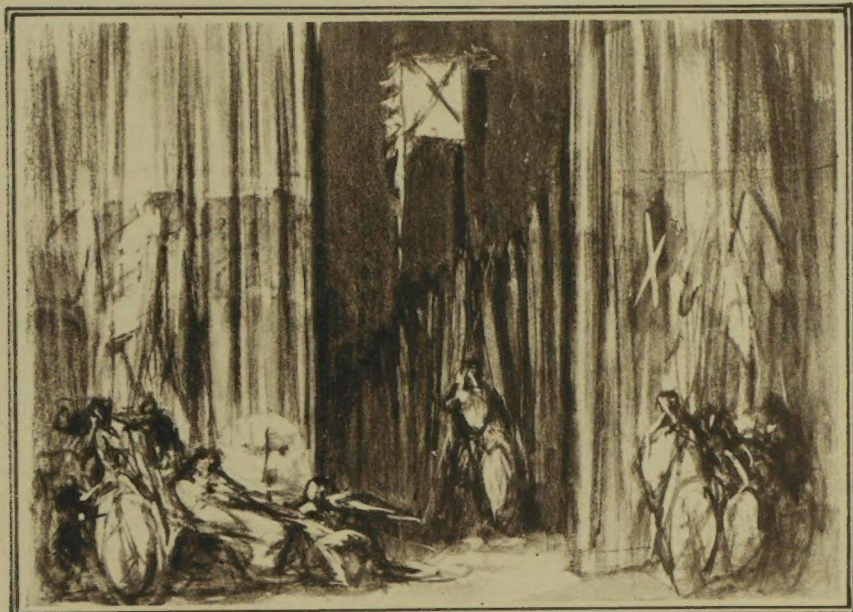


THE YOUNG WIFE LEAVES HOME "NEVER TO RETURN": GRACE (MISS PHYLLIS POVAH) AND THOMAS (MR. ERNEST TREUX) IN "THE FIRST YEAR."

"The First Year," by Frank Craven, recently produced at the Apollo, is described as a "tragic comedy" of married life. Grace and Thomas have a stormy twelve months as their introduction to wedded bliss, but all the tangles are straightened out in the end, in spite of the fact that at one moment Grace leaves home "never to return"—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

THE NEW SETTING FOR "MACBETH": DESIGNS BY CHARLES RICKETTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PERMISSION OF MR. CHARLES RICKETTS, A.R.A.



DESIGNED FOR MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE'S CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF "MACBETH": A TENT SCENE.



A BATTLEFIELD SCENE IN "MACBETH": THE COUNTRY NEAR DUNSINANE.



THE COURT OF MACBETH'S CASTLE: A NEW DESIGN FOR THE SCENE.



THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE: AN ANTE-ROOM IN THE CASTLE OF DUNSINANE.



WHERE MACBETH HEARS OF HIS WIFE'S DEATH: A ROOM IN DUNSINANE CASTLE.

Mr. Charles Ricketts, A.R.A., the well-known painter whose new costumes and scenery for "The Mikado" recently aroused so much discussion, has now turned his attention to Shakespeare. We illustrate above some of his principal designs for the new setting of "Macbeth," which is to be produced by Miss Sybil Thorndike at the Princes Theatre on Christmas Eve. She herself, of course, will play Lady Macbeth, to the Macbeth of Mr. Henry Ainley. The cast also includes



THE SCENE OF THE WITCHES' CAULDRON: THE CAVERN VISITED BY MACBETH.

Mr. Basil Gill, Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Lewis Casson, Mr. Hubert Carter, Mr. Ivan Berlyn, and Miss Beatrice Wilson. Incidental music has been composed by Professor Granville Bantock, and the orchestra will be under the bâton of Mr. Theodore Stier, who used to conduct for Mme. Pavlova. The strength of the company and the distinction of the new setting combine to make this "Macbeth" one of the most important theatrical events of the season.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

CONCERNING PARTRIDGES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THE "mere layman" would probably be at his wits' end for an answer if he were suddenly asked to define a "species," in the sense used by the man of science. Yet all the while he has a ready answer to hand, did he but pause to think. For it would amount to no more, in the general use of this term, than is contained in the fact that he is able to distinguish at sight a herring, a sole, a plaice, a sparrow, a partridge, or a pheasant; though he might be at some loss to describe their respective distinguishing features from memory with any degree of accuracy.

Further, he knows this much more about species—and that is that where birds, say, are concerned, they may present two different forms in regard to coloration, the one of the male, the other of the female, as in the case of the pheasant or the peacock. But the year round they will look the same. There are some species, however, which display a seasonal change of coloration, as in the case of wading-birds, like the dunlin, the knot, and the ruff. For these have a special breeding, or "courting," dress, worn only during the summer months. But these changing vestments alternating one with the other are just as much "specific" characters as is the dress of the unchanging kingfisher. Now, this assurance depends on the fact that he is tacitly acknowledging the existence of some inherent power of these several species to transmit their distinctive characters to their offspring. Like, we say, begets like: though it may take him some little time to learn that this likeness of the offspring to their parents in many cases is, for a season, masked; because the young, for a more or less lengthy period, wear a coloration of their own, as, may be observed, for example, in the case of the young robin and the starling.

But it soon becomes apparent that these are constant, or constantly recurring, differences, which can be foretold with tolerable certainty. We grow, then, unconsciously to recognise the existence of several different types of birds or beasts or fishes, as the case may be, because they are constantly before our eyes year after year, though we may never see the same individual twice. Hence, then, even the veriest amateur among us knows something of what is meant by the term "species." But now and again our confidence is this apparent permanence is rudely shaken. We are suddenly confronted with what looks like, say, a partridge, but which yet does not conform to our cut-and-dried conception of this bird. It is like a partridge in size and shape, but in its coloration it is totally different. So much so, indeed, is this the case that even the expert may be deceived.

Let me illustrate this. The other day I was shown a very beautiful example of the "mountain partridge." For so it was described and named by the ornithologist Brisson, so long ago as 1760; and for many years it was regarded as a valid species. But it gradually came to be realised that no two of these "mountain partridges" were alike; and at last there was no option but to regard them all as but "varieties" of the common grey partridge. All agree that the dominant note of their coloration is of a rich rust-red. In some individuals, as in that shown in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 1), this hue is almost uniform all over the body, save the head and neck, which are of a rich deep buff. But slight shaft-streaks of white will be seen on the back, while some of the inner flight-feathers have a slight freckling of dark-grey, like that of normal partridges. That characteristic

feature of the grey partridge, the "horse-shoe" borne on the breast, is wanting.



FIG. 1. QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE COMMON GREY PARTRIDGE IN COLORATION: A RUST-RED "MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE"—A "VARIETY" OF WHICH NO TWO ARE ALIKE.

In Figs. 2 and 3 will be seen another variant on this colour-scheme. The head and neck here also are of a pale buff, darker on the crown, but the rest of the body is of a rich dark chocolate colour, save only the lower part of the abdomen, which is white. But this dark ground colour is relieved, it will be noted, by a chequering on the back and wing feathers, of chestnut-red, set off by white margins and shaft-streaks. The upper tail-coverts are of pale buff, with a sub-terminal black bar and a white tip; while the tail-feathers are of a pale sepia. Again there is no horse-shoe. Here, in all these cases, we have examples of what is known as "heterochrosis." But, by whatever name we call this change, it seems to be due to some mysterious derangement of the pigment secretions, bringing about a

dilution of what are known as the "melanin," or blood-pigments. These, in their full intensity, give rise to black. But, diluted, this pigment gives rise to varying shades of dark-brown, lightening with increased dilution till pale-buff results.

As yet we know nothing as to the underlying causes of such changes. They are possibly akin to the seasonal changes displayed in the case of butterflies and moths, which exhibit what are known as "wet" and "dry" season forms. And these can be induced, in captive specimens, by controlling the temperature during larval life. It is well known that increased humidity begets a tendency to "melanism," as is shown in the case of species having a wide geographical range, marked by a gradually increasing humidity from one extreme of the range to the other. Quail, for example, grow darker as they range from the dry to the humid country.

"Melanism" cannot, however, always be thus interpreted. This much seems to be shown in the case of the common snipe, which sometimes occurs in the form known as "Sabine's snipe." This is distinguished from the ordinary snipe, as we know it, by its intensely dark coloration. But, as in the case of the "mountain partridge," there is no uniformity of coloration about these birds. For some preserve all the characteristic markings masked only by what may be described as a transparent black stain, while others lose the normal pattern of the plumage entirely; just as the "mountain partridge," for example, loses the horse-shoe and the transverse bars on the flanks.

Something must now be said of a very singular variety of the French partridge shown in another photograph (Fig. 4). This bird, in its normal plumage,

is of great beauty. The specimen now to be examined is very differently coloured. For the head and neck are of a uniform dull grey, the white throat and gorget of black being wanting. The back is of a pale chestnut cream colour, deepening to chestnut and black between the shoulders. Some of the smaller wing-coverts display patches of black and chestnut on their outer webs—a coloration never seen in the normal bird. The upper tail-coverts are of a pale buff, relieved by diffused blotches of red and black; while the tail-feathers are of a pale dull chestnut. Only the fore-breast and the flanks show any approximation to the normal coloration.

Derangement of pigment-secreting functions, resulting in the loss of all pigment and the consequent formation of a "white" variety, is met with in a large number of species of all kinds, especially among birds, though some species are more prone to produce aberrations of this kind than others. White blackbirds, for example, are comparatively common.

Where the iris is also devoid of pigment, resulting in pink eyes, what are known as "albinos" are produced. Rabbits, rats, and ferrets, among our domestic animals, have been stabilised by the breeder so as to produce albino offspring. In a state of nature such "sports" have little chance of survival, for they are rendered too conspicuous to their enemies.

Some day we may discover the forces controlling these aberrations; at present, however, we can simply record their existence and surmise as to the affective causes.

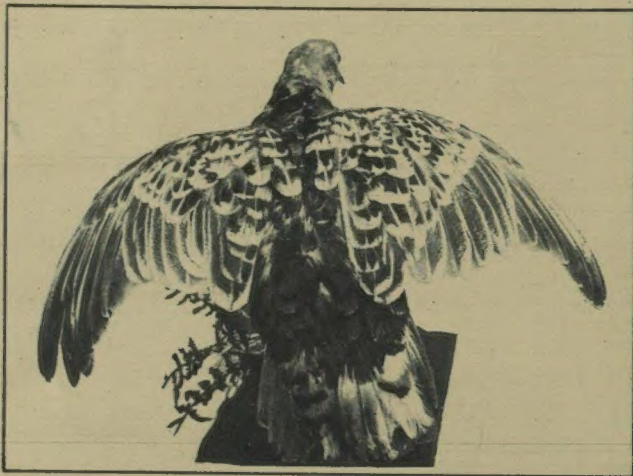


FIG. 2. WITH CHEQUERED BACK AND WING FEATHERS, UNLIKE THE NORMAL BIRD: ANOTHER VARIETY OF THE "MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE."

This second example is of a darker type, dark chocolate replacing rust-red; while the feathers of the back are much more variegated, though in no way resembling the coloration of the normal bird. In the side view of this bird it will be seen that the flank feathers lack the beautiful rust-red bars and the minute wavy lines of grey, characteristic of the normal bird. A few feathers above the leg have white tips.



FIG. 3. WITH FLANK FEATHERS LACKING THE BARS AND WAVY LINES OF THE NORMAL BIRD: A SIDE VIEW OF THE "MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE," SEEN IN FIG. 2.

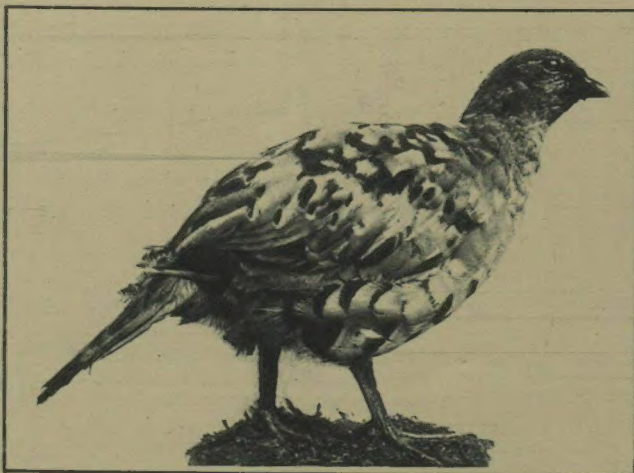


FIG. 4. A SINGULAR VARIETY OF THE FRENCH PARTRIDGE: A SPECIMEN WITH VARIEGATED BACK COLORATION.

The French partridge is somewhat given to variation in the matter of coloration. In this specimen the back is conspicuously variegated, where normally it would have been of a uniform brown. The absence of the white throat and black gorget add still further to its strange appearance.

A UNIQUE PALAEO-LITHIC SKULL DRINKING-BOWL: SWISS DISCOVERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR E. TATARINOFF, SECRETARY OF THE SWISS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WITH HIS DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
ADAPTED BY MRS. EMILE HUGLI.

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, the distinguished anthropologist, to whom we showed these photographs, considers that of the skull to be of particular interest. "For I do not remember," he writes, "any skull drinking-cup of true Palæolithic date: they came with the Neolithic period, so we supposed." The following account of the discovery is based on an article by Professor E. Tatarinoff, the well-known Swiss archæologist. "Baarburg, lying just above Baar in the Canton of Zug, a place which has figured often in the reports of the Swiss Archæological Society, has just furnished the Swiss prehistorians with another surprise. At the point where the wood road leads up from Baar to the plateau behind, a human skull (No. 1) was found lying right side up in a fissure in the nagelfluh, somewhat crushed, but bearing on its surface the engraved figure of an antlered beast, a reindeer or stag. The edge of the skull, although not entirely intact, shows a crudely carved horizontal line and attempts at chipping off the bone to form a rim, suggesting its use as a drinking-bowl. The pictured beast, about five centimetres long, is scratched into the bone, and depicts the animal in profile with one sharply lifted hind leg. The horns are drawn from the front. Some of the strokes are carved broadly and deeply, while others are fainter, but all are covered with a blackish patina which puts the authenticity of the find beyond question. Nearby lay other more or less roughly worked artifacts in bone, among which were an arrowhead or hook, with the regulation barb or "thorn," and an under-

(Continued below.)



1. OF A TYPE HITHERTO KNOWN ONLY AS EARLY AS THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD: A HUMAN SKULL (CONSIDERED PALAEO-LITHIC) FOUND AT BAARBURG, WITH AN ENGRAVED REINDEER OR STAG, AND A WORKED RIM SUGGESTING ITS USE AS A DRINKING BOWL.

2. COVERED WITH CLEARLY DISTINGUISHABLE TECTIFORM SIGNS: AN ENGRAVED STONE FOUND, WITH MANY OTHER PREHISTORIC OBJECTS, NEAR THE SKULL AT BAARBURG.



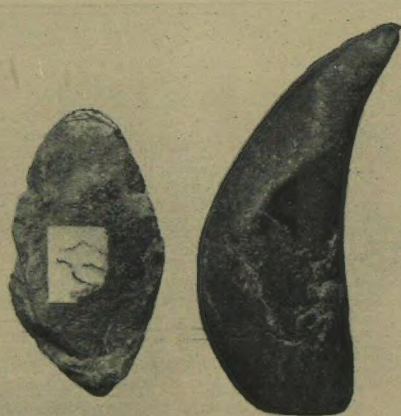
3. WITH EYE AND NOSTRIL DRILLED, RIBS AND HAUNCH ENGRAVED, AND HORN SCRATCHED ABOVE THE EYE: A SLATE PEBBLE REPRESENTING A CROUCHING AUROCHS (ACTUAL SIZE).



4. ENGRAVED WITH A FIGURE OF A LEAPING LION: A FLAT STONE PERFORATED WITH A HOLE, EVIDENTLY USED AS AN AMULET.



5. A DOUBLE-POINTED STONE SCRAPER (LEFT) AND A BLACKED STONE IMPLEMENT LIKE A WILD BOAR'S TUSK.



6. UNDECORATED SAVE FOR THE PERFORATIONS: TWO PIERCED AMULETS, ONE MADE OF ALPINE LIMESTONE, THE OTHER OF SANDSTONE.



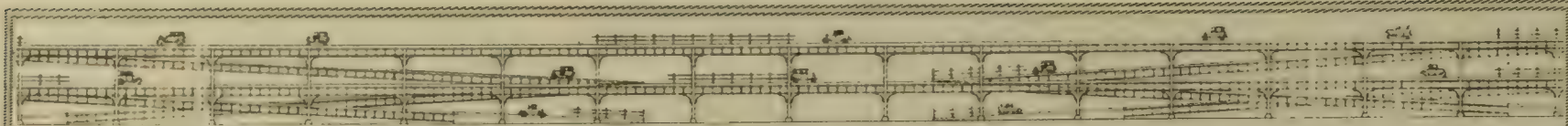
(Continued.)

jaw with another drawing (a fish?) A flat stone with a hole in it (No. 4), evidently an amulet, was engraved with a picture of a leaping lion. . . . At a short distance, under a sort of pavement of squared cobblestones, a whole collection of other objects was found, tools, amulets, and so on. A double-pointed stone scraper (No. 5, left) has signs of indentations on its edge to facilitate the holding of it in the artist's fingers; a blacked stone instrument, pointed and curved (No. 5, right), is almost the same in shape as a wild boar's tusk; two pierced amulets (No. 6) are undecorated except for the circular perforation—one of them is made of Alpine limestone, the other of sandstone. No. 2 deserves special attention, as

it is covered with clearly distinguishable *signes tectiformes*. Higher up on the hill, at a point behind this pavement, signs of a Gallo-Roman colony were found. . . . The most interesting find, however, aside from the skull and the lion, is a pebble, nine centimetres long (No. 3), carved to represent a crouching aurochs, the prehistoric ox of the Continent, the nostril and eye carefully drilled in, the horn plainly scratched above the eye, and the ribs and haunch clearly visible. The material is a sandy Alpine slate stone. We believe that these objects are all from the Palæolithic Magdalenian period. . . . The technique, the patina, and the drawing of the foot closely resemble Palæolithic work of the French Magdalenian period."

NEW YORK'S TRAFFIC: SUGGESTIONS AKIN TO THE LONDON SCHEME.

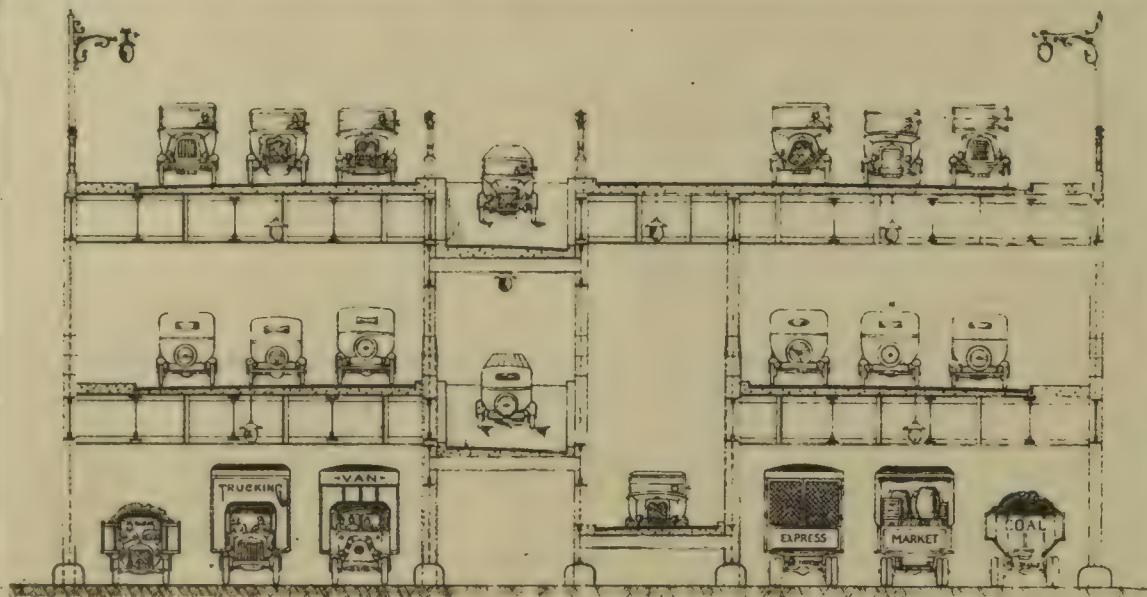
By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."



1. HOW NEW YORK PROPOSES TO DEAL WITH ITS TRAFFIC CONGESTION ON LINES SIMILAR TO THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR LONDON: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SIDE ELEVATION OF RAMPS, WITH A SECOND DECK ADDED, FOR A PROPOSED ELEVATED EXPRESS HIGHWAY ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN FROM CANAL STREET TO WEST 72ND STREET, PROJECTED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

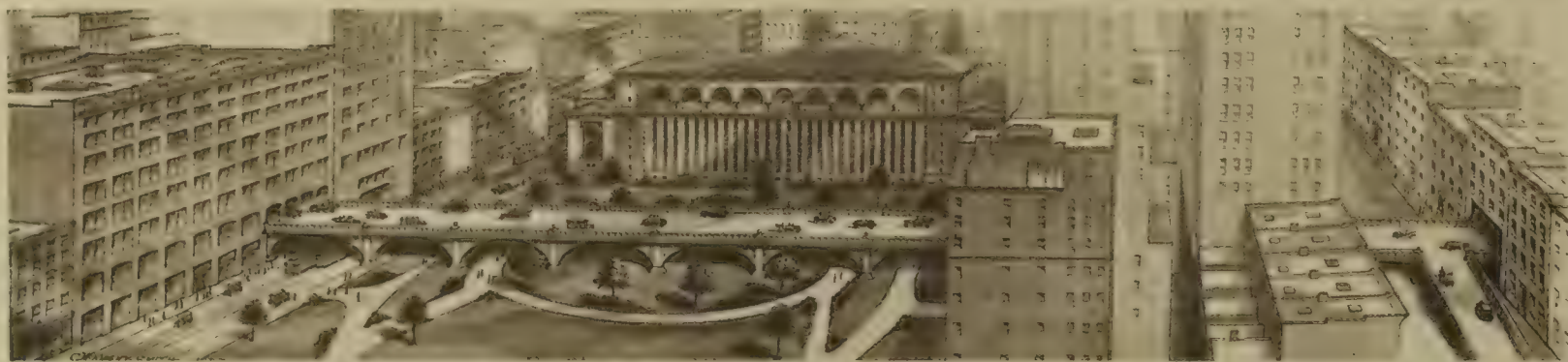
A RECENT report issued by the New York Board of Estimate says: "The plan now submitted provides for constructing an elevated express highway on a structure 70 ft. in width generally within the lines of West Street, 11th Avenue, 13th Avenue and 12th Avenue, except where these avenues adjoin a City-owned marginal way. . . . The plan indicates that ramps connecting with the street surface, having grades of about 5 per cent., are to be provided

(Continued opposite.)



2. A CROSS SECTION (AT THE RAMPS) OF THE SAME DIAGRAM SHOWN ABOVE IN NO. 1: AN ELEVATED ROAD SCHEME FOR NEW YORK, SHOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF VEHICLES AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

Continued. at various points where the structure is widened to 100 ft. in order to accommodate six lines of through traffic, which is equivalent to the capacity of the roadway in the intervening sections between the ramps. The proposed arrangement of the ramps is ingenious, and well adapted to bring about the complete separation of conflicting traffic currents. The total length of the structure will be approximately four miles, and the cost is stated to be about eleven million dollars."



3. SOMEWHAT RESEMBLING THE LONDON SCHEME OF HIGH-LEVEL ROADS AND BRIDGE APPROACHES DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CROSS-RIVER TRAFFIC: A PROJECT (UNOFFICIAL) FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ELEVATED ROADWAY IN NEW YORK DESIGNED TO RUN THROUGH MANHATTAN ISLAND AND TO PASS THROUGH BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS.



4. AN IDEA THAT MIGHT BE APPLIED TO LONDON: A SUGGESTION FOR WIDENING FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, BY PLACING THE SIDE-WALKS UNDER ARCADES, THUS PROVIDING FOR FOUR MORE LINES OF VEHICLES.



5. SIMILAR TO THE BRIDGE APPROACHES PROJECTED FOR LONDON: A SUGGESTION FOR AN ELEVATED ROADWAY DOWN WEST STREET, NEW YORK, FOR FAST MOTOR TRAFFIC FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO THE BATTERY.

Traffic congestion in New York is even more acute than it is in London, and for years past various projects have been put forward for relieving it. The illustrations we give here show certain affinities with the scheme proposed in the recent report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, some details of which are illustrated in this number. Regarding the New York schemes, nothing appears to have yet been definitely settled, and the whole question is under the consideration of the various public bodies concerned, including the Port

Authority, the Board of Estimate, and the Transit Commission, as well as of the New York Central Railroad, which is closely affected. The two upper diagrams on this page were prepared this year by the Chief Engineer of the New York Board of Estimate. The other drawings, which are unofficial, represent a plan described and illustrated some time ago in the "Scientific American." Although later schemes differ much in detail, these drawings show the essential nature of New York's traffic problem and possible means of solving it.

LONDON'S CROSS-RIVER TRAFFIC: THE COMMISSION'S GREAT SCHEME.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM OFFICIAL INFORMATION. (COPYRIGHTED.)



FORECASTS OF A TRANSFORMED CHARING CROSS, WITH ARTISTIC DOUBLE-DECK BRIDGE, AND A NEW LUDGATE BRIDGE.

The far-reaching report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London approves a scheme for two important new bridges over the Thames. The chief project is a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross, with a new station and buildings over it, on a site slightly east of the present station. This would allow the new bridge and station to be built without seriously interfering with the railway traffic; then, when all is ready, the trains could in a few hours be diverted on to the new bridge, and work would at once commence to demolish the old unsightly Hungerford Bridge and the present Charing Cross Station. Many people imagine that a double-deck bridge carrying a roadway above the railway is an ungainly structure, but our drawing (which has been made from official plans) confutes this idea. The parapet of the new bridge would be but seven feet higher than the girders of the present Hungerford

Bridge, or approximately the same height as the signal posts on the present structure. The great roadway, sixty feet wide, would pass (by means of a bridge eighteen feet high) above the Strand, and the new road would come to ground level opposite the Cavell Monument. The railway station (in which electric engines would be exclusively used) would have a minimum height of 28 ft. above rail level. Below this station, again, would be the Underground Railway station. The approximate cost would be £7,500,000. Instead of the suggested St. Paul's Bridge scheme (not favoured by the Commission) it is proposed to build a new bridge, 75 ft. wide, close alongside the present railway bridge at Blackfriars. The traffic would leave the street level at Southwark Street by an easy gradient, cross the river, pass over Queen Victoria Street and Ludgate Hill at a high level, and not come to ground again until it reached Holborn Viaduct.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

In Spain there has just been instituted the Festival of the Book, to be observed annually on the birthday of Cervantes. We in England keep an older book festival in connection with the birthday of Christ, and make it an occasion of ministering to the literary tastes of our friends.

Having to include this week a batch of new Christmas gift-books for young people—late comers since the special review thereof in our last issue—I propose also to treat some books for "grown-ups" on similar lines. In view of their number and the limits of my space, I fear it may seem a sort of "massacre of the innocents," but a brief allusion now does not preclude a longer notice later, and I shall probably be able to return to some of them after the Christmas "rush" is over.

The greatest variety of choice occurs, as usual nowadays, in biography or reminiscences, and among these due precedence may be accorded to royalty. There must be few people in the Empire who would not take delight in "H.R.H.: A CHARACTER STUDY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES," by Major F. E. Verney, M.C., illustrated (Hodder and Stoughton; 20s. net), with a colour frontispiece by Munnings of the Prince out hunting. At once a memoir and a discerning appreciation, it is admirably done, and conveys the unique magnetism of the Prince's personality. Of kindred interest is "HER MAJESTY: THE ROMANCE OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, 1066-1910," by E. Thornton Cook, with twenty-eight portraits (Murray; 21s. net)—a readable record of our Queens, regnant and consort, from the Conqueror's wife, Matilda, to "Alexandra the Well-Beloved."

The life of the late Queen-Mother's sister is well told in "THE EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA," by Vladimir Poliakov, with sixteen plates (Thornton Butterworth; 21s. net), and the same royal lady figures in "ONCE I HAD A HOME," the Diary and Narrative of Nadejda, Lady of Honour to the late Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and the Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia (Duckworth; 16s. net). This is a tragic book, telling heartrending stories of Bolshevik

of expediency was reprieved, and died after an operation in a prison hospital. Though she did not suffer the fate of Edith Cavell, she no less gave her life for the Allied cause. Memories of earlier wars—especially in Egypt and South Africa—occupy much of a distinguished soldier's very interesting autobiography—"MY ARMY LIFE," by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dundonald, illustrated (Edward Arnold; 21s. net). The closing section on the Great War is chiefly concerned with his efforts to persuade the authorities from the outset to adopt the secret plans of his grandfather, Admiral Lord Dundonald, for the use of "smoke-screens" and "asphyxiating vapour."

The law and its quarry, the criminal, can always be trusted to provide good reading, and I have several works in this kind to be noted. In "THE JUDGES AND THE JUDGED," with twelve illustrations (Lane; 12s. 6d. net), Mr. Charles Kingston has gathered a mass of anecdote and incident not only about famous judges, but also trials, reprieves, women criminals, spiritualistic mediums, murder mysteries, and detectives. Kindred matters occur in a personal record of compelling interest—"FIFTY-TWO YEARS A POLICEMAN," by Sir William Nott-Bower; illustrated (Edward Arnold; 18s. net). The author recalls that he spent "forty-seven years in command of three of the greatest Police Forces in England (of Leeds for three years, of Liverpool for twenty-one years, and of the City of London for twenty-three years)." Sir William adds a new fact to the story of Mrs. Maybrick, of whom he gives a portrait, and devotes some pages (also with a portrait) to "a King of Burglars and a reckless murderer." The same portrait forms the frontispiece to "TRIALS OF CHARLES PEACE," edited by W. Teignmouth Shore (William Hodge and Co.; 10s. 6d. net), a new volume of the series, "Notable British Trials," so valuable to criminologists.

Looking upon that far from engaging countenance, I find it difficult to understand how the subject can ever have been a "highly respected resident of Peckham," or of any other place; but then we are told that the late Mr. Peace had an extraordinary power of changing his facial expression. The more sophisticated ways of his modern successors are described vividly in "LONDON AND ITS CRIMINALS," by Netley Lucas (Williams and Norgate; 7s. 6d. net). The author's purpose has been, not "to re-hash crimes . . . but to give the reader some inside knowledge—not only of the criminal himself, but of his secret haunts." On page 171, by the way, I notice a sentence that bears a meaning which I am sure the author did not intend. There are "crooks" among words, and one of the wildest is "while."

It is refreshing to turn from the haunts of crime to a group of books on the open-air life of sport and travel. Family history merges into personal reminiscence in "CHIT-CHAT," by Lady Augusta Fane; illustrated (Thornton Butterworth; 21s. net). The author is a sister of the Earl of Stradbroke, Governor of Victoria, and niece of Admiral Rous, who introduced horse-racing into Australia, where the Melbourne meeting now combines the features of Ascot and the Derby. Her own hunting experiences were mainly in the Shires. She brings her story down to the war years, and describes visits to the States and Canada. Stag-hunting in Scotland is the subject of "DAYS ON THE HILL," by an Old Stalker; with an Introduction by Eric Parker, Shooting Editor of the *Field* (Nisbet; 15s. net). It has beautiful

photographs. The Highlands and the Hebrides, as well as England, Wales and India, provide the setting for "ENCHANTED DAYS WITH ROD AND GUN," by Captain Alban F. C. Bacon; illustrated (Seeley, Service; 12s. 6d. net). It contains at the end some useful notes on the legal side of sport.

The Hebrides, again, with their bird and animal life, form the scene of a delightful volume, beautifully illustrated, "THE IMMORTAL ISLES," by Seton Gordon; with twenty-four headpieces and six coloured plates by Finlay Mackinnon, and thirty-two photographs by the author (Williams and Norgate; 15s. net). This is a book for the nature-lover. Of a more scientific character is "FOREST, STEPPE, AND TUNDRA," Studies in Animal Environment, by Maud D. Haviland (Mrs. H. H. Brindley). Some-time Fellow of Newnham College (Cambridge University

Press; 12s. 6d.

net). Yet that the author does not lack humour and the larger humanity I gather from her adaptation of Wordsworth to a prosaic meteorologist, who "watched the glory of midnight sunshine on the snows of the Arctic swamps [compare colour pages in this number], and then remarked unmoved that 'the temperature was pleasantly high considering the latitude and the season.'" Whereon she observes—

Primroses by the river's brim
Dicotyledons were to him,
And they were nothing more.

Animals and birds appeal to different minds in different ways—as pets, targets, objects of admiring wonder or scientific study, or mere food. Many sportsmen claim to love the creatures they kill, and doubtless they love them just as sincerely as the sentimentalist who sits down complacently to his duck or his Christmas turkey. What might be called the "target-cum-affection" point of view in wild-fowling is represented in "BIRDS OF MARSH AND MERE, AND HOW TO SHOOT THEM," by J. C. M. Nichols, with an Introductory Note by J. G. Millais, illustrated by the author (Philpot; 15s. net). The standpoint of the ornithologist finds expression in "RECORDS OF BIRDS BRED IN CAPTIVITY," by Emilius Hopkinson (Witherby; 15s. net). This book is arranged in tabular form, classified according to species:

On my way to the special Christmas pabulum (mentioned above) provided for the delectation of youth, I come to two examples of a transition stage between the library and the play-room. One is an exquisitely illustrated and decorated edition of "THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER," by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, presented by Willy Pogany (Harrrap; 12s. 6d. net). The immortal tale of that weird voyage, and the sad results of treating an albatross as a target, has never had a finer pictorial setting. There is not a line of print in the whole book: colour-plates, drawings, borders, illuminated title, and the poem itself—



SHOWING (ON HIS UNARMED RIGHT ARM) THE PUFFED SLEEVES OF CLOTH THAT FORMED A PADDING FOR THE ARM-PLATES: A CONTEMPORARY DRAWING OF A SOLDIER OF ABOUT 1525.



ARMOUR IMITATING ABSURDLY THE CIVIL COSTUME OF THE TIME: METAL "PUFFED SLEEVES" OF AN ENGRAVED AND GILDED SUIT OF ARMOUR OF ABOUT 1525.

Two of these photographs illustrate parts of a richly gilded and engraved suit of armour (now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York) believed to have belonged to a sixteenth-century Russian Prince. Referring to the "puffed sleeves," of the suit, Mr. Bashford Dean writes in the Museum's "Bulletin": "It carried to a ridiculous degree the mistaken idea that the work of the armourer should follow in fashion the civil costume. . . . The puffing and slashing of the costume furnished a padding for the encircling plates of armour. . . . In Hans Döring's contemporary drawing (upper illustration) a soldier is represented whose right arm is without armour . . . on the other arm the great sleeve has been neatly compressed within the usual steel spallières, elbow-kop, and gauntlet."

Photographs by Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

cruelties during the revolution, as a warning against Red propaganda in Britain. The experiences of an English governess to the ex-Kaiser's only daughter for seven years (1902-9) are recorded in "CHRONICLES OF THE PRUSSIAN COURT," by Anne Topham, with sixteen illustrations (Hutchinson; 21s. net). The pre-war hints of coming war that she heard are significant.

It is a debated question whether people like reading about the war. Personally, I think it always engrossing. If there is a certain sameness about military operations, that does not affect "THE STORY OF LOUISE DE BETTIGNIES," by Antoine Redier, translation, by Olive Hall, of "La Guerre des Femmes," illustrated (Hutchinson; 12s. 6d. net). This French girl of high birth, who organised British Secret Service work behind the German lines, was caught and condemned to death by the Germans, but for reasons



RUSSIAN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ARMOUR: A BACK-PLATE WORN WITH THE "PUFFED SLEEVES" ARM DEFENCES SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.

all is the work of the artist's hand—and very beautiful work it is.

The other half-way house between age and youth is an important volume of Indian folk-lore, Vol. VI, of "THE OCEAN OF STORY," being C. H. Tawney's translation of Somadeva's Kathā Sarit Sāgara, now edited with Introduction, fresh explanatory notes, and terminal essay, by N. M. Penzer, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. In ten volumes, with a foreword by A. R. Wright, F.S.A., President of the Folk-Lore Society (London: privately printed for subscribers only by Charles J. Sawyer, Ltd., Grafton House, W.1.; sold [Continued on page 1254.]

ST. BERNARD DOGS AND THE FATAL AVALANCHE: A CHANGED BREED.



ST. BERNARDS OF THE MODERN TYPE THAT RECOVERED THE BODIES OF THREE NOVICES WHO PERISHED RECENTLY DURING A SKI-ING EXPEDITION WITH MONKS OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD: DOGS OF THE PRESENT BREED KEPT AT THE HOSPICE, ENGAGED IN RESCUE WORK, BURROWING INTO THE SNOW OF AN AVALANCHE.



THE OLDER TYPE OF ST. BERNARD DOG: A TYPICAL CHAMPIONSHIP ANIMAL AT A SHOW IN ENGLAND, WITH ITS MASSIVE HEAD, MODIFIED AT THE HOSPICE BY MIXED BREEDING.



THE PRESENT BREED OF ST. BERNARD DOG AT THE HOSPICE: A POWERFUL ANIMAL, BUT DIFFERING CONSIDERABLY IN THE HEAD FROM THE SHOW TYPE SEEN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



LIKE A HUGE BULL MASTIFF WITH THICK COARSE HAIR: A ST. BERNARD DOG OF THE PRESENT TYPE AT THE HOSPICE.

THE dogs of the Great Saint Bernard Hospice have long been famous for rescue work in the Alpine snows, and they were used once more after the recent avalanche disaster, in which three out of five novices, who were out ski-ing with five of the monks, were overwhelmed and lost their lives. The dogs were sent for, and, burrowing into the snow, they found the three bodies. One was still warm, but six hours' artificial respiration failed to restore life. The present dogs at the Hospice differ considerably from the original "Barry" breed, especially in their heads and faces, which look more



WITH WRINKLED SKIN ON THE FOREHEAD: A ST. BERNARD DOG AS BRED FOR SHOW.

like those of huge bull mastiffs with thick, coarse hair. This is the result of inter-breeding with another strain. The twelve dogs now at the Hospice live in kennels in the basement, where the temperature is regular. In the above photographs they may be compared with the type bred in England for show champion-

ships. The original "Barry," who lived 100 years ago and saved scores of lives, is now to be seen, stuffed and mounted, in the Museum at Berne. He came to a tragic end, being shot by a man he had rescued, who, in his delirium, mistook the dog for a wild beast.



SHOWING THE SMOOTHER FOREHEAD AND MASTIFF-LIKE HEAD: A ST. BERNARD DOG OF THE MODERN TYPE AT THE HOSPICE.

PLUTOCRACY AND ITS INFLUENCE.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

SINCE the war there has been much talk of international plutocracy. The extreme parties of the left and the extreme parties of the right agree in denouncing it to the peoples as an occult and baneful power, which dominates the Governments, despoils the peoples, lets loose war or imposes peace according to its own interests, and impairs the spirit and application of treaties by its indirect action. Two months ago, the publication of a manifesto by a hundred European and American masters of industry and bankers denounced excessive Protectionism as the principal cause of the present economic crisis. This provoked the liveliest protest from a portion of the public Press. They saw in this manifesto a sinister manoeuvre of that invisible power which is sucking the blood of Europe.

Yes; in all countries, whether they are governed as republics or monarchies, by dictators or by a parliamentary system, the masters of industry and the bankers know how to defend their interests, even when they are opposed to the general interest. This fact is indisputable, but is it surprising or can we consider it as an anomaly? Is it not the same to-day with all the social groups which have any importance? Are not landowners, retail and wholesale traders, the liberal professions, workmen, and peasants capable also of defending their special interests to the detriment of the public interest? That universal possibility of looking after their own affairs, which is occasionally abused by the selfishness of all the social classes, is shared by all régimes which grew out of the French Revolution: why, then, should the bankers and masters of industry be excluded from what is a common right?

But public opinion is not anxious about this kind of influence, which, despite certain abuses, is a legitimate one, when it denounces the occult power of plutocracy. It believes in an invisible influence which dominates the visible powers throughout the world, which recognises no frontier, which is capable of overthrowing and making Ministries, of imposing itself on Parliaments, Administrations, Cabinets, the Press, public opinion, and even on the national sentiment of each people. Does that mysterious and formidable power exist in reality? Or is it once more a product of human imagination, that indefatigable creator of phantoms?

I have travelled widely through the world; I have known politicians, bankers, masters of industry in every country; I have studied the way in which contemporary Governments work; I have followed carefully the daily development of a certain number of important political affairs; and I always endeavour to inform myself on what is going on in the world. Is my insufficient perspicacity responsible for the confession I am forced to make: that I have never succeeded in seizing the moment when that mysterious force was actually working? On the contrary, up till 1914, everything seemed to me to explain itself very well without the enigmatical intervention of plutocracy.

For the last ten years the Socialists have been repeating that the World War was let loose by plutocracy, and they have succeeded in getting many people to believe that this was so. A knowledge of pre-war financial and industrial circles, even if only superficial, is all that is needed to convince one that everywhere, even in Germany, they were pacifists. They only desired the maintenance of the *status quo* in Europe, and they desired it as if the *status quo* could have lasted indefinitely. The financiers who were not afraid even of a general conflagration

were the exceptions, and they had no influence. If the fate of war or peace in 1914 had lain in the hands of the plutocracy, the world's tranquillity would not have been disturbed. But plutocracy was not a directing force of European society at that time, and it looked on, passive and powerless, at the development of the events which it afterwards exploited, without having either wished for or foreseen them.

In order that the so-called international plutocracy could invisibly govern the world, it would be necessary that it should have political ideas, plans, and conceptions. A very small amount of knowledge of the public affairs of Europe and America is sufficient to convince one that those ideas, plans, and conceptions do not exist. If a business man does take an interest in public affairs, he often takes them up with passionate enthusiasm; but such cases rarely occur. In general, the masters of industry and the bankers only occupy themselves with public affairs in so far as is necessary for their own business; and they nearly always subordinate their opinions to certain definite and legitimate interests. At bottom, what the business men of both

struck me most. It is seldom that a business man becomes a victim to the factitious and illusory parts of political ideologies; but with what bewildering ease he simplifies nearly all the most complicated questions! Being accustomed to manage men according to the simple logic of economic interests, he easily imagines that the same logic can conduct State affairs. Nothing is harder for him to understand than how much more complicated the passions and interests are with which the statesman finds himself daily confronted: whence arise errors of vision from which only the most intelligent are able to free themselves. But these errors of vision, if they are allowed to influence action, may have the most serious results.

Neither must the cosmopolitanism of plutocracy be exaggerated. In an age when commerce is increasing between countries which are most widely separated, it is inevitable that the great banks of Europe and America should be in constant contact. But the banks and businesses are much more international than the bankers. Despite the interwoven state of their business affairs, the American, French, English, and German bankers remain men of their respective countries, retaining their own national ideas, passions, and characters, just as the savants, literary men, landowners, gentry, and workmen do. The multiplicity of the national spirit presents a great difficulty in the internationalisation of business. It would make combined international financial action very difficult, even if the financiers of the two worlds had common political aims to realise.

Have we not, perhaps, exaggerated to some extent the influence of the great manipulators of money? We not only believe that money governs the world, but we also attribute to it a prophetic faculty. Without being aware of it, we have made the Stock Exchange the Delphic Oracle of the modern world. Is there a danger of war between two Powers? We consult the quotations on the Stock Exchange. If the stock of the countries concerned goes down, it is a sign that the chances of peace are diminishing; if the stock goes up, the chances of peace are increasing. If a country is a prey to a grave internal crisis, the quotations of the Stock Exchange will tell us whether the illness is improving or growing worse. The Stock Exchange is well informed; the Stock Exchange knows

that of which mere mortals are ignorant; the Stock Exchange superintends the Universe.

There is truth and imagination in this belief. Speculation, like government, is the power to foresee. The man who buys stock because he thinks that it will increase in value, and the man who sells for the opposite reason, each makes a forecast which often implies an opinion as to the political situation of the country to which the stock belongs. The bankers and stockbrokers who deal on the great European Stock Exchanges in the loans and public bonds of all the countries of the world are therefore obliged to judge the political situation in each of them.

But the task is a very difficult one. It is not easy, even for political specialists, to know the situation of their country well. The difficulty increases when it becomes a question of foreign countries, even if they are not far off, are easily accessible, and have an analogous civilisation. How many Frenchmen know the internal situation of Germany, and how many Germans understand the internal situation of France? The difficulty is still further increased, and becomes almost insurmountable, when it is a question of countries which are far distant and whose customs and histories are very different. How many people are there in Europe who can flatter themselves that they know the political situation of Paraguay or Nicaragua?

(Continued on page 1252.)



AN ANCIENT OBSERVANCE AT THE TOWER OF LONDON LATELY BROADCAST: THE NIGHTLY "CEREMONY OF THE KEYS"—THE CHIEF WARDER WITH HIS ESCORT AT THE "BLOODY TOWER."

The ancient "Ceremony of the Keys," which takes place every night at the Tower of London, and dates from the reign of Edward III., was recently broadcast, and thus heard by the public for the first time. Our photograph shows the Chief Warder, with the keys, and his escort of Guards, one carrying a lantern, at the "Bloody Tower." After locking the gates he raises his hat and says: "God preserve King George," while the Guards present arms and reply "Amen." Listeners heard the various orders given, questions and answers, and the soldiers marching; finally, the National Anthem, the Reveille, and a last order—"Quick march."—[Photograph by Topical.]

worlds demand, above all, of their Governments is order—simple, solid, concrete order; even if it be a little crude, still order; for that is what is required for the development of modern industry and commerce. They are relatively indifferent about the means by which it is obtained: that is the politician's great problem. They do, indeed, have their preferences, but those preferences are rarely strong enough to disconcert them, if order is assured by different means from those which they consider best.

More or less consciously, business men reason and act in political questions with the precaution of never being too much hindered by their own personal opinions when they come in contact with the public powers of the country with which they are concerned. This is almost a professional necessity, for business is carried on under all political régimes: to-day it may be under the Soviet Government, as it was yesterday under the absolutism of the Tsars; under democracies as under dictatorships. But that professional necessity demands a suppleness of opinion and lukewarmness of passions which serve very well to exploit the most varied political situations, but which would serve very badly to create or direct a particular one.

This is probably the reason why the political opinions of business men are often a curious mixture of good sense and levity. At least, this was the contradiction which

NATURE'S FIREWORKS THAT CAUSED DOGS TO "BAY THE MOON."

PAINTINGS BY G. H. DAVIS FROM SKETCHES BY OBSERVERS. (SEE ARTICLE ON A LATER PAGE.)



"DOGS WERE TERRORISED AND HOWLED INCESSANTLY": PHASES OF THE MOON IN A GRAND AURORA BOREALIS.

These wonderful colour effects and prismatic phases of the Moon were seen from Skansholm, in northern Sweden, during a unique display of the Aurora Borealis on January 22, 1924. An article describing it appears on a later page of this number, and on another page we illustrate similar phases of the Sun. The above paintings (taken in order from the top, and from left to right) show—(1) A phase before moonrise; (2) The Moon rising; (3 and 4) Later phases; (5) Four mock moons appearing; (6) Crosses formed and mock moons vanished (8.30 p.m.); (7) The Moon

with arch and brackets; (8) A cross formation; (9) The Moon at the base of a ring (10.15 p.m.); (10) An intricate formation of rings and a cross (10.45 p.m.). As the writer of our article says, these splendid celestial phenomena made a deep impression on all who saw them, while "the dogs were terrorised and howled incessantly." This recalls the words of Brutus in "Julius Cæsar"—"I had rather be a dog and bay the moon Than such a Roman"; and those of Rosalind in "As You Like It"—" 'Tis like the howling of Irish wolves against the moon."

HAILED AS "THE SECOND COMING": A MAGNIFICENT AURORA BOREALIS.

PAINTINGS BY G. H. DAVIS FROM SKETCHES BY OBSERVERS. (SEE ARTICLE ON A LATER PAGE.)



"NEVER WITHIN LIVING MEMORY HAD SUCH GLORY BEEN DISPLAYED": PHASES OF THE SUN AND MOCK SUNS.

This magnificent display of the Northern Lights was seen from Sweden in the early part of 1924. "The Aurora Borealis," says the descriptive article on a later page, "is frequently visible in the Arctic regions, but never within living memory had such glory been displayed in the sky. The unusual character and unique splendour of the celestial phenomena made a deep impression upon the beholders. The dogs were terrorised and howled incessantly. Simple, pious folk fell on their knees in the expectation of the Second Coming of Our Lord." Reading from left to right,

from the top, the above illustrations show—(1) The Sun with dark rings and spots; (2) The Sun in the midst of a pillar of fire; (3) The Sun with four mock suns and arches of colour; (4) The Sun amid a circle of light containing four mock suns and surmounted by a cross with diagonal rays; (5) The Sun amid a rainbow circle with two mock suns. Nos. 1 to 4 were observed on January 22, 1924. Nos. 3 and 4 were seen from Skansholm, in northern Sweden; and No. 4 was attested by M. Elis Danielson. No. 5 was seen from Skansholm on March 26 in the same year.

CHINESE PIRACY IN THE "SUNNING": DAMAGE BY FIRE; PRISONERS.



SHOWING DAMAGE DONE AMIDSHIPS BY THE FIRE STARTED BY THE PIRATES: THE BRITISH STEAMER "SUNNING" AFTER HAVING BEEN TOWED BACK TO HONG-KONG; WITH A TUG AND A FIRE-FLOAT STANDING BY (IN THE FOREGROUND).



HANDCUFFED TOGETHER ON BOARD H.M.S. "VINDICTIVE": EIGHT OF THE PIRATES WHO CAME ABOARD THE "SUNNING" AS PASSENGERS AND AFTERWARDS TOOK POSSESSION OF THE SHIP.

The capture of the "Sunning" has been described as the most sensational instance of piracy for over twelve years. The ship, a 2555-ton British steamer belonging to the China Navigation Company, which left Shanghai on November 11, was seized near Swatow by some forty Chinese pirates who had come on board at Amoy in the ordinary way, as passengers. When these dropped their peaceful guise on November 15, and suddenly took command of the vessel, they put the wireless out of action and imposed their will at the point of the revolver, forcing the officers—who had resisted—to navigate the vessel towards the notorious pirate rendezvous at Bias Bay, north of Hong Kong, while they searched the passengers and baggage for valuables. Later the British again put up a fight, and the pirates,

discomfited, set the ship on fire amidships. On the orders of the Captain, the ship was manoeuvred so that the fire blew towards the pirates, who then sought terms, while some took to boats. A Japanese steamer approached, stood by, and wirelessly for help. H.M.S. "Bluebell" proceeded to the scene, and eventually the fire on the "Sunning" was extinguished and an armed naval guard was put on board her to take charge of the pirates who remained in her. A boat containing loot and another ten pirates was captured by the "Bluebell." The cruisers "Vindictive" and "Despatch," and the seaplane-carrier "Hermes" also arrived. Eventually, the disabled "Sunning" was towed back to Hong-Kong, almost gutted amidships. During the fighting, the pirates threw the Chinese purser's four assistants overboard.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD :

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SARRAFIAN, BARRATT, SPORT AND GENERAL, MACGILLIVRAY



1. EXPECTED TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE BRITISH WAR CEMETERY
AT JERUSALEM, ON MT. SCOPUS, WHERE TITUS CAMPED IN 70 A.D.



2. THE FIRST AEROPLANE PROVIDED WITH A SPECIAL WIRELESS OPERATOR IN HIS OWN CABIN: A REGULATION OF THE NEW AIR SERVICE TO INDIA, AS IN OCEAN LINERS.



5. GOLF PRACTICE AS A RECREATION FOR BUSINESS MEN IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL QUARTER: GOING ROUND A MINIATURE EIGHTEEN-HOLE COURSE AT 43, WARREN STREET.



6. TO COMMEMORATE 12,000 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE WHO HAVE "NO GRAVE BUT THE SEA": SIR EDWIN LUTYENS' DESIGN FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEMORIAL ON TOWER HILL.



LATELY INSTALLED IN THE EAST AFRICAN COURT AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE: A NEW DIORAMA DEPICTING WILD ANIMAL LIFE IN TANGANYIKA, INCLUDING LION, LEOPARD, WART-HOG, RHINOCEROS, HIPPOPOTAMUS, ELAND, GIRAFFE, ANTELOPE, ELEPHANT, BUFFALO, WATER-BUCK, AND HARTEBEEST.—(BACKGROUND) THE TWIN PEAKS OF KILIMANJARO.

(1) The Prince of Wales is expected to inaugurate the British War Cemetery on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem, next spring. —(2) On the new air route to India aeroplane will, for the first time, be obliged to carry a wireless operator in a special cabin, as is done on ocean liners. —(3) The Government of India has decided to send a wireless station to the Cape of Good Hope. —(4) In the House of Commons on December 13, Sir W. Churchill asked the Secretary of State for India to inform him whether the Government had received the appeal which had just been made in Russia by Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of the Russian War Federation, for further financial aid from the Russian Soviet authorities for the purpose of preparing for a revolution in Great Britain, and whether Mr. Cook was to be allowed to return with this Russian money to promote revolution. The Under-Secretary to the Home Office (Captain Hacking) replied that the situation was being carefully watched. —(5) For the erection of the Mercantile Marine War Memorial on Tower Hill, from the design by Sir Edwin Lutyens

PICTORIAL NEWS FROM NEAR AND FAR.

TOPICAL, AND, C.N. NOS. 9 AND 10 BY COURTESY OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.



3. STATED TO BE SEEKING RUSSIAN AID FOR PREPARING "REVOLUTION" IN BRITAIN: MR. A. J. COOK (SECOND FROM RIGHT) WITH SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW—(ON LEFT) M. TOMSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.S.R. TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL.



7. THE PRECINCTS OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY MENACED BY A PROPOSED "PARKING PLACE FOR MOTOR-CARS: THE TOWN AND THE RUINS FROM THE AIR.



4. ATTENDED BY MR. A. J. COOK, SECRETARY OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION: THE SEVENTH. CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET TRADE UNIONS IN THE OPERA HOUSE AT MOSCOW, SHOWING THE PRESIDENT'S "PLATFORM" ON THE STAGE.



8. CRICKET AS A WINTER GAME: THE NEW WINTER CRICKET CLUB RECENTLY OPENED AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE—PLAY IN PROGRESS AT THE NETS.



10. THE WHALING INDUSTRY IN SOUTH GEORGIA: A NEW DIORAMA IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE: A WHALE HARPOUNED BY A HARPOON-CUN, LATER TO BE TAKEN FROM THE "CHASER"—TO THE MOTHER SHIP, OR FLOATING FACTORY, FOR CONVERSION INTO WHALE-OIL, WHALE-BONE, AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS.

(the architect of the Cenotaph), a special Act of Parliament had to be obtained. In moving the First Reading, Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P. (Labour), said: "There were 12,000 officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, many of them from the Dominions, who lost their lives through enemy action, and had no graves but the sea." Each of the 12,000 names will be inscribed—(7) At Glastonbury a public petition has been made against the Urban Sanitary Authority's proposal to purchase the site of the Abbey for a new shopping centre. The Abbey and grounds were bought by public subscription—(8) The new winter cricket club at the Alexandra Palace was opened on December 11 and 12, 1939. The club is the first to be formed since the war—(9) and (10). The two new dioramas in the Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute are of especial interest. One depicts the latest methods of whaling in South Georgia; the other shows a scene in East Africa, with Mount Kilimanjaro and its twin peaks of Mawenzi and Kibo. The animals were modelled by a settler-artist.

A MASTERPIECE OF AERIAL SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHY: A WONDERFUL AIR-MAP OF CENTRAL LONDON.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY AEROFILMS, LTD. (SEE KEY-MAP ON PAGE 1232.)

Euston Station.

St. Pancras Station.

King's Cross Station.

Hoggen's
Park.The Marble
Arch.Clerkenwell
Road.Holborn
Viaduct.Ludgate
Circus.

Park Lane.

Trafalgar Square.

Embankment.

Waterloo Bridge.

Blackfriars Bridge.

LONDON FROM THE AIR: A REMARKABLE AERIAL MOSAIC PHOTOGRAPHIC MAP OF CENTRAL LONDON, REDUCED TO A SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO THE MILE.

The wonderful results of air photography in survey and cartographic work are strikingly exemplified by this illustration, which is a reduced reproduction from the Aerial Survey map of London as exhibited recently to the Delegates of the Imperial Conference by the Aircraft Operating Company, Ltd. The photograph was taken by their associated company, Aerofilms, Ltd., and was originally prepared on a scale of 25.344 inches to the mile. Here it is given in a reduced form, on a scale of approximately six inches to the mile. A key map naming the localities and

streets will be found on page 1232 of this issue, where the whole subject of aerial surveying is discussed in an interesting article by Major H. Hemming. Mapping from the air, of course, is by no means confined to cities, but is now largely used for survey work in many parts of the Empire. On another double-page in this number we give diagrams and drawings illustrating the system in British Guiana and Rhodesia, showing details of the aeroplanes used, the methods of work, and the country traversed.

WONDERS OF AERIAL SURVEY:

AVIATION, PHOTOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, GEOLOGY, AND WIRELESS IN COLLABORATION.

By MAJOR H. HEMMING, A.F.C., A.F.R.Ae.S. (See Illustration on pages 1212 and 1213.)

BEFORE the war, all maps were made solely by observation and measurement carried out on the ground. The first step was to determine accurately by astronomical observations the true position on the earth's surface of a base-line in the area to be mapped. From this base line a series of triangles was extended to selected points in the area, the lengths of the sides and the measurements of the angles enabling each point to be accurately fixed in relation to the base. These points were marked on the ground by suitable beacons, and they formed the skeleton on which the detailed map was made. The accurate fixing of these points is known as the triangulation.

The next step was to send survey parties into the field, and, using the triangulation as the found-

map, the airman fills in the topographical detail by means of aerial photography.

The Aircraft Operating Company are sending out an expedition next month under the leadership of Major Cochran Patrick, D.S.O., M.C., to carry out an air survey and photographic reconnaissance of some 20,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia, for the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions, Ltd. Two De Havilland Type 9 aeroplanes, fitted with Nimbus engines, will be sent out, and will be equipped with the Eagle air-survey camera and special photographic and navigational instruments. These aeroplanes have been specially adapted for air survey and tropical work. The camera is a scientific instrument of great precision, and was invented by an officer in the Royal Air Force; it is operated in the

small ivory tablet, together with the date. The camera is being adopted as the standard camera for the Royal Air Force, and was first used by the Aircraft Operating Company on the Ordnance Survey revision experiment. The crew of the aeroplane consists of the pilot and the photographic expert. We will deal with the working later.

The ground surveyor's equipment consists of a wireless receiving set and a prismatic astrolabe, or else a highly accurate theodolite adapted for taking astronomical observations. Working in co-operation, the ground surveyor and the airman decide on certain points on the ground to be fixed by the ground surveyor, either before the photographic survey is made, in which case the points would be marked in such a way as to appear on the photographs; or they may



NAMING THE STREETS, LOCALITIES, AND PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS SHOWN IN THE AERIAL SURVEY MAP REPRODUCED ON A DOUBLE-PAGE IN THIS NUMBER:
A KEY-MAP OF THE SAME SECTION OF CENTRAL LONDON. (SEE PAGES 1230 AND 1231.)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Printed by The Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd., 15, Essex Street, W.C.2.

ation of the map, they would fill in the topographical detail between. There are many parts of the world where surveys cannot be carried out by this method on account of the difficulty of access for the survey parties. As the result of aerial photography carried out in the war, air survey has now been developed, enabling such areas to be dealt with, thus extending the field of the ground surveyor.

All air surveys depend for their accuracy in the first instance on points fixed on the ground. In countries that have already been surveyed these points, known as the control points, can be taken from the map, and the aerial photographs would then be used for revising the map. In countries which are totally unsurveyed, control points are established either by extending a chain of triangles from the nearest survey, if that is possible, or by astronomical observation and wireless time-signals. Using the new control points as the frame of the

first instance by an electric motor, and can also be worked by a windmill or by hand. It is mounted in the aeroplane in such a manner as to be capable of taking vertical photographs, which show the ground in plan, or oblique photographs, which show the ground as it would appear when viewed from a high tower or hill. Each camera is provided with a number of magazines, each containing a roll of film giving 100 exposures, each of the 100 negatives measuring 7 in. by 9 in. One side of the film has a margin 1½ in. wide, which extends over a special instrument box incorporated in the camera and provided with a series of small lenses. As each photograph is taken, the box is lit up by small electric lights, so that a photographic record is made on every negative of the height at which the picture is taken, the time at which the exposure is made, the serial number, the position of the bubbles in the spirit levels, and the description of the work, which is written on a

be selected after the photographic survey has been made, by taking certain points which show up on the photographs and which are easy of access, and then fixing them. Normally, to establish his fixed points in jungle country the surveyor would have to cut his way through the jungle, taking accurate measurements of the distance and angle of each point to be fixed, by means of a theodolite and chain, in order to establish their true relative positions. In this case the surveyor proceeds to points which have been specially selected, owing to their accessibility, and, having arrived there, sets up his wireless aerial and his astronomical instruments; by taking observations on selected stars he establishes his true position in latitude, and true local time. Numerous high-power stations in Europe and America send out special time signals for surveyors and explorers. These signals, issuing often from thousands of miles away, are picked up by the surveyor on his wireless set,

[Continued on page 1254.]

THE 51ST 'VARSITY "RUGGER" MATCH: A LIGHT BLUE VICTORY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH, PLAYED AT TWICKENHAM BEFORE A CROWD OF OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE: AN EXCITING INCIDENT OF THE GAME—A CAMBRIDGE MAN RUNNING WITH THE BALL BROUGHT DOWN IN MID-CAREER.



OXFORD'S ONLY SCORE, OBTAINED WITHIN THE FIRST THREE MINUTES OF THE MATCH: W. V. BERKLEY CONVERTING INTO A GOAL THE TRY OBTAINED BY D. F. LANDALE FROM A PASS BY N. L. MACDONALD, ONE OF THE DARK BLUE HALF-BACKS.

The fifty-first annual Rugby football match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played at Twickenham on December 14, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by 30 points to 5. Oxford's five points were obtained within the first three minutes of the game. Mr. N. L. Macdonald, one of the Dark Blue half-backs, passed to Mr. D. F. Landale, a forward, who scored a try near the corner. It was a difficult position from which to kick the ball through the Cambridge goal-posts, but Mr. W. V. Berkley succeeded in doing so, thus converting the try into a goal. The teams were as follows: Cambridge—Back, C. D. Aarvold;

Three-quarter backs, W. J. Taylor, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, W. G. Morgan and W. Rowe Harding; Half-backs, Windsor Lewis and W. H. Sobey; Forwards, C. S. Barlow, E. Gibson, A. D. Allen, G. A. C. Hamilton, J. J. E. Smith, A. G. Williams, G. H. McIlwaine, and G. B. Coghlan. Oxford—Back, F. F. Spragg; Three-quarter backs, E. G. Taylor, R. M. Byers, H. A. Caccia, and M. A. McCanlis; Half-backs, J. A. Nunn and N. L. Macdonald; Forwards, G. E. B. Abell, D. F. Landale, W. V. Berkley, W. N. Roughead, A. F. Heppenstall, T. W. Gubb, J. H. F. Edmiston, D. J. W. Dryburgh. The referee was Mr. T. H. Vile.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., L.N.A., C.P., E. AND F., E.N.A., MANUEL, BARRATT, RUSSELL, AND TRANSOCEAN.



"MRS. MOSLEY" FOR A PART OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN: LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF HER HUSBAND, THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE, AT SMETHWICK.



APPOINTED REGENT ON NOVEMBER 25, 1921: THE CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO OF JAPAN; WITH HIS WIFE.



THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE AT SMETHWICK: MR. OSWALD MOSLEY SPEAKING DURING THE MUCH-DISCUSSSED CAMPAIGN IN WHICH HE IS AIDED BY HIS WIFE, LADY CYNTHIA.



INDUSTRIALIST AND POLITICIAN: THE LATE LORD EMMOTT.



EMPEROR OF JAPAN SINCE JULY 1912: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR YOSHIHITO.



POET AND PLAYWRIGHT: THE LATE M. JEAN RICHEPIN.

NEW KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON: MAJOR E. E. AUSTEN.



A MAKER OF SYNTHETIC THYROXIN: PROFESSOR GEORGE BARGER, F.R.S.



SHARER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1925: GENERAL DAWES, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



SHARER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1926: HERR GUSTAV STRESEMANN.



ONCE A NOTABLE OF THE SUDAN: THE LATE OSMAN DIGNA.

Polling Day at Smethwick is December 21. For election purposes, Lady Cynthia Mosley began to canvass and speak as "plain Mrs. Mosley." She has since "resumed" her title. Mr. Mosley is the eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, fifth Baronet. Lady Cynthia is the second daughter of the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.—The Emperor Yoshihito of Japan was born at Tokyo on August 31, 1879, and succeeded his father in 1912. He first became dangerously ill in 1921. The Crown Prince Hirohito, who was born at Tokyo on April 29, 1901, was appointed Regent in 1921. His marriage took place on January 24, 1924, to the Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi.—Lord Emmott, who died suddenly on December 13, at the age of sixty-eight, was a leader in Lancashire industrial life. He earned his peerage by five years' work as Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker.—M. Jean Richepin died in Paris on

December 11, at the age of seventy-seven. He won his first success in 1876, with "Chanson des Gueux." His most celebrated plays were, perhaps, "La Glu" and "Le Chemineau." He also wrote numerous novels and stories, and in later life was a literary *conférencier* and orator. In 1923 he became Chancellor of the French Academy.—Dr. C. R. Harington, of University College Hospital, and Professor George Barger, of Edinburgh, have made a synthetic thyroxin (the hormone produced by the thyroid gland).—Osman Digna, the Dervish leader, who died the other day, was a notable of the 'eighties and 'nineties of last century. He was a slave-dealer turned warrior. He gave Kitchener much trouble, but was eventually captured in 1900 and deported.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1926 is divided between M. Aristide Briand and Herr Gustav Stresemann; and the Peace Prize for 1925 between Sir Austen Chamberlain and General Dawes.

There's a winter grade for your car

Why Change Oil?

ARE you content to run your starting batteries out in an effort to revolve a stiff engine? Are you prepared to risk scored cylinders, pistons and bearings through sluggish circulation of the lubricating oil? There is no need, because there is a correct Winter recommendation of Mobiloil for every car manufactured.

Excessive use of the air-strangler or primer is harmful; hand-cranking is irksome. Why not change now to the correct Winter grade of Mobiloil and reduce hand-cranking to the minimum?

The recommendation for your car may not appear in the abridged chart on the right. If it does not, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations at your garage or send for a copy of "Correct Lubrication," an invaluable publication containing recommendations for every engine, gear-box and back axle.

HOW TO BUY.

Mobiloil is extensively substituted. For your protection Mobiloil is sold in sealed packages; for your home garage, in the 10 or 5-gallon Mobiloil Tap Drum or 4-gallon can (the most economical way of buying); for touring and emergencies in the Mobiloil round sealed quart can, sold by dealers everywhere.



For the Home Garage
A 10 or 5-gallon Mobiloil Tap Drum or 4-gallon can



Make the chart your guide



On the Road
The handy round sealed can containing one Imperial quart

Hundreds of Motor Manufacturers the world over endorse the use of Mobiloil — convincing testimony to its quality and reliability

Chart of Recommendations

(ABRIDGED EDITION No. 3)

MOTOR CARS

The correct grade of Mobiloil for engine lubrication of motor cars is specified in the Chart below

How to Read the Chart:
E means Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Mobiloil Arctic
A means Mobiloil "A"
B means Mobiloil "B"
BB means Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be expected

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Board of Automotive Engineers of the Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., and represents their professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAME OF CAR	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
A.B.C. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Alfa-Romeo, 6-Cyl (Model RM)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Alfa-Romeo, 6-Cyl (Model NR)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa-Romeo, 6-Cyl (Model RL)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Amicar, 8 h.p. (Model CGS)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Amicar, 12 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Amicar (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Angus-Sanderson ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ansaldo, 4-Cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ansaldo (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Argyll, 12 h.p. Standard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Argyll (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Artel ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Armstrong-Siddley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin, 20 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Berliet ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B.S.A., 10 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B.S.A., 14 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B.S.A. (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Black ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chenard-Walcker, 8 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chenard-Walcker (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Citroen, 7.5 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Citroen (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Coburn ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler, 12 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler, 16 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
De Dion Bouton, 10/20 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
De Dion Bouton (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Delage, 6-Cyl, 40/50 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Delage (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Delahaye, 10, 12 and 15 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Delahaye (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Delamare-Belleveille, 15/40 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Delamare-Belleveille (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Essex ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hampton, 11/35 and 14 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hampton (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hispano-Suiza, 27 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hispano-Suiza, 45 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hudson Super Six ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humber, 8 h.p. & 9/20 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Humber (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Isotta-Fraschini ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala, Model 61 ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Itala (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jowett ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia (Dihagga and Tinkappa) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lea-Francis, 12/40 h.p. Super Sports	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Lea-Francis (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Metallurgique, 12/15 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Metallurgique (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Cowley ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Oxford, 11.9 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Oxford (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Napier ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oerstrand, 13.9 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oerstrand, 6-Cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oerstrand (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard Eight ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peap ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rhodes ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochet-Schneider, 12 & 14 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochet-Schneider (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls-Royce ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rover, 8 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rover, 9/20 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rover (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
S.P.A., 24.6 Cyl. & 27.4 Cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
S.P.A. (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Seyler ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Standard, 11 h.p. & 12/24 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Standard, 14 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Steyr ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sunbeam, 24 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sunbeam, 30/40 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sunbeam (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot, 18/55 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vauxhall 14/40 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall, 23/60 h.p. & 25/70 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vaux, 8 & 10 h.p.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vaux, 16 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wanderer ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wolsley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

GEAR BOX and BACK AXLE

Correct lubrication recommendations are shown on the complete Chart exhibited in all garages.

REMEMBER

Ask for Mobiloil by the full title. It is not sufficient to say "Give me a quart of 'A' or 'BB'." Demand Mobiloil "A" or Mobiloil "BB," or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

*A friend
of mine said*

"Mr. Baron, why not create a blend of Virginia Tobacco that would be the culmination of your life's experience? Disregard price!"

Well! I have done my best in "White Eagle" Cigarettes. Every step in making has been most carefully watched.

GUARANTEED BY

Bernhard Baron

CARRERAS LTD. (INC.)

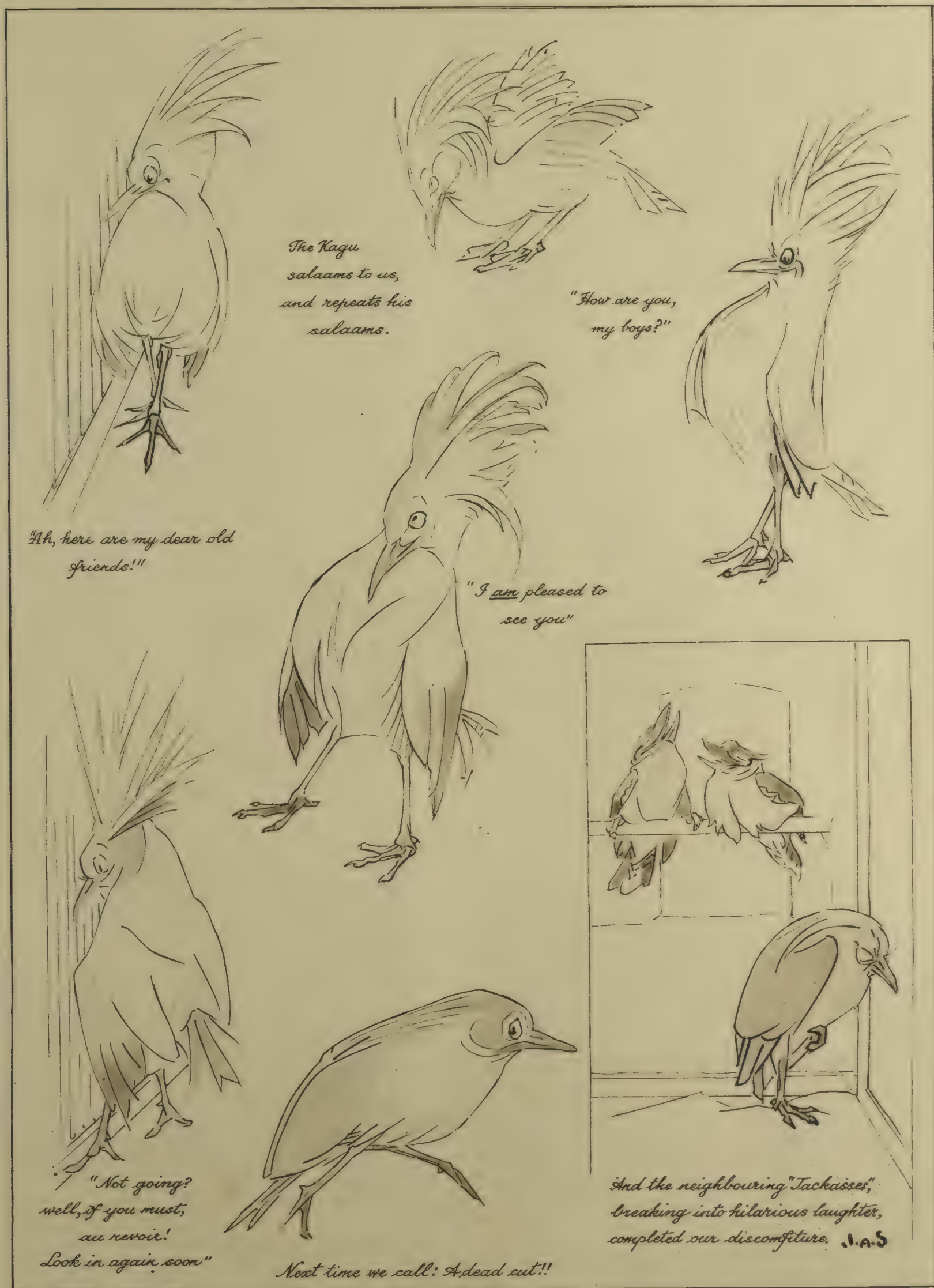


100 CIGARETTES
10/- 10/- 10/-
50/- 5/- 21/- 2/-

Q You will make no mistake if you give "White Eagle" Cigarettes to your friends this Christmas.

HUMOURS OF THE "ZOO.": STUDIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.—No. XXXVII.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE INCONSTANT KAGU: THE UNKINDEST "CUT" OF ALL.

"With every minute you do change a mind." And that is what we dislike about the Kagu; he has badly let us down. This rare bird, from New Caledonia, is remarkable for the strange antics it performs, and it persists in its buffoonery even in captivity. We were saluted by the "Zoo" Kagu as

his old and dearest friend; he salaamed to us, was effusive in his adoration, and reluctant at our parting. Jubilant at such welcoming, we conducted friends to view our conquest: we received a dead cut!—and the neighbouring "jackasses," breaking into hilarious laughter, completed our discomfiture.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



A PASSENGER-CARRYING KITE: A REMARKABLE CRAFT, BUILT LIKE AN AEROPLANE BUT WITHOUT AN ENGINE, DESIGNED BY A CALIFORNIAN INVENTOR, WHOSE WIFE IS SEEN IN IT.



ABLE TO TAKE A CARGO OF 186 LB. AND STEADY ENOUGH FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES: THE MAN-CARRYING KITE IN THE AIR.



DISCOVERED IN A RUINED COPTIC CHURCH IN EGYPT: A 9TH-CENTURY THRONE.



POSSIBLY THE FIRST EARLY MOSLEM STATUETTE EVER FOUND: A DISCOVERY AT FUSTAT, IN EGYPT.



THE BRONZE STATUETTE OF AN EGYPTIAN SINGING-GIRL FOUND AT FUSTAT: A FRONT VIEW OF THE ADJOINING FIGURE.



ASCRIBED TO RICHARD OF WALLINGFORD, ABBOT OF ST. ALBANS (1326-35) AN ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK AND ITS CASE.



A NEW INVENTION DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE POWER OF A STEAMER'S PROPELLER: THE PESCOD SPEED WING-FIN DEVICE.



FITTED WITH THE PESCOD WING-FIN DEVICE FOR TRIALS AT SEA: STERN OF THE S.S. "JOHN S. CALVERT."



A DEVICE THAT INCREASES SPEED AND DECREASES COAL CONSUMPTION: A SIDE VIEW OF THE WING-FIN.

The curious passenger-carrying kite invented by George A. Argabrite, of Los Angeles, California, was lately demonstrated to air experts. It has the wing-spread of an aeroplane, but without the motive power. It is sufficiently stable in the air to be used for observation purposes, and has been landed without a mishap carrying 186 lb.—The ancient throne of almond wood, found recently in a ruined Coptic church in Egypt, dates from the ninth century, and is believed to be unique. It was apparently used to carry the Patriarch in procession.—The small bronze statuette found in the ruins of Fustat, the Arab capital of Egypt in the tenth century, is believed to date from the time of the Fatimite Caliphs, and,

if so, is the first early Moslem statuette ever discovered.—The 600th anniversary of Richard of Wallingford, a famous astronomer and mathematician in his day, who was Abbot of St. Albans from 1326 to 1335, was celebrated there last month. The astronomical clock illustrated was brought to St. Albans by Captain Nugent Cape, of Tunbridge Wells.—A note on the Pescod Speed Wing-fin Device states: "With the ordinary form of ship, water flows upward to the propeller, and the Pescod Speed Wing-fin device is designed to relieve the propeller of the work of making this flow of water move in a horizontal direction, as it deflects the stream-line horizontally, without reducing the speed of the water to the propeller."



Born 1820—
Still going Strong!

OLD SAYINGS SERIES No: 11

“To Take the Cake”

AN ancient marriage custom in Leicestershire was known as “riding for the bride-cake.” Mounted competitors would race towards a pole on the top of which was the wedding cake, and he who first knocked the trophy down with his stick would “take the cake” and with it turn to meet the bride.

To take the cake as a prize in sports is a very old custom. At the Herefordshire “wakes” the winners in fighting and wrestling contests were presented with a cake.

A favourite pastime of the American negroes was to hold contests in the “cake-walk.” Competitors would promenade arm-in-arm before appointed judges and the winning couple, chosen for appearance and grace, would “take the cake” as their reward.

The most popular saying to-day is
“Johnnie Walker, please!”

Fashions & Fancies

THE PARTY SPIRIT HAS INSPIRED THESE FASCINATING FROCKS AND THE QUAIN TABLE DECORATIONS, WHICH ARE EVIDENTLY OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN.



Fashions for the New Year Parties.

Informal festivities have become so important nowadays that there are special modes designed for them. Frocks that are neither afternoon nor evening, but which are made with sweeping draperies falling over the

arm, changing the type of dress according to the way they are manipulated—these are designed especially for those parties which begin at four o'clock for the kiddies, and continue until midnight for the "grown-ups." Two shades of blue or mauve, cleverly mingled, are favourite colours for these twilight "betwixt and between" frocks, and lace and embroideries are employed for their decoration rather than the more formal beads and crystals. Matching the frocks are smart little hats of velvet adorned with a jewelled ornament or monogram, which can also be worn at night without looking incongruous. There is no doubt that fashions are becoming more and more adaptable, and there is no longer the excuse of refusing an invitation on account of nothing suitable to wear for that particular ceremony. "One for all and all for one," is the motto of this practical mode, which pleases everyone.

Kiddies' Clothes and Wraps.

An endless amount of preparation was required fifty years ago before the small people from the nursery were "booted and spurred" ready to go to their parties. Goloshes, boots, stockings to change, and slippers, carried in bulky bags, were part of their equipment, and shawls and scarves galore were, of course, essential. Nowadays,

wraps have been reduced to a minimum. One of the cosiest outdoor outfits you can imagine is a complete suit of "pantalettes" and short coat made of white "bunny" fur, trimmed with bright scarlet buttons; and there are special Wellington boots for kiddies made in brightly-coloured leathers, which will slip over their party shoes and socks in an instant. Another suit is "all-in-one" from head to foot buttoning down each side. Sometimes this is carried out in leather lined with lambswool, and is also wonderfully warm. As to frocks, they are as short and frilly as ever, and, as the illustrations on this page show, are quite irresistible.

Party Frocks for Little People.

The happy little people pictured on this page are justly proud of their smart frocks, which come from Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, W. On the extreme left is one of pink taffeta boasting a frilled skirt of shaded net; and behind, at the table, is a sturdy little person dressed in flowered taffeta. In the centre are two small maidens, the one on the left wearing white satin with a tiny vest and sleeves of pleated net, while her companion is in pink satin covered with filmy lace. The larger child behind wears cyclamen georgette trimmed with rows of lace. This little frock can be obtained for 55s. 9d., and there are other pretty little hem-stitched taffeta frocks with net collar and cuffs, available

for 39s. 6d. At the same price are velvet frocks with crêpe-de-Chine collars and ties, and a hand-smocked crêpe-de-Chine dress with a lace collar and cuffs can be obtained for 55s. 9d.

Inexpensive "Grown-Up" Dresses.

It must not be forgotten that there is a splendid Inexpensive Gown Department at Debenham and Freebody's, where charming frocks can be obtained for very moderate sums. Specially designed for the season's informal festivities are the two pictured on this page. The one on the left, of blue georgette trimmed with fringe, has the new wing draperies at the back, which can be draped to veil the arms if you please. It costs 7½ guineas, which is the price also of the other pretty frock with the three-tiered skirt and zouave jacket,



A lovely frock for informal afternoon or evening festivities from Debenham and Freebody. It is of blue georgette and fringe, boasting long wing draperies.

rows of lace. This little frock can be obtained for 55s. 9d., and there are other pretty little hem-stitched taffeta frocks with net collar and cuffs, available



Revelling in the Christmas parties are these happy little people who have new frocks from Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, W. White satin with shaded frills of net, and flowered taffeta express the two on the extreme left; in the centre is a white satin frock trimmed with net, and a lace dress over pink satin; while the fifth is of cyclamen georgette trimmed with two rows of lace. The hostess is wearing a dress of pink georgette. The original table decorations are from Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W.

expressed in pink georgette trimmed with an embroidered border of beads. Then a charming picture frock of moiré silk in a soft primrose yellow, trimmed with ruching round the skirt, can be secured for 6½ guineas, and beaded frocks, exact copies of French models, are obtainable for 7½ guineas. There are chiffon dance frocks at the same price, and for the older woman an ideal model is in velvet embossed georgette, cut to look like a complete dress and coat. Costing only 7½ guineas, it is available in the loveliest colourings, and several sizes are obtainable.

Novel Table Decorations.

The tea-table plays such an important part at all children's parties that the decorations must be carefully thought out. There are many novel ideas carried out by Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W. On the table pictured here, for instance, is a quaint herd of pigs (one for each child) driven by the most fascinating Russian peasant and his wife imaginable. They are all of painted wood, and so are the three jolly Mexicans opposite, who will surely thrill every small boy. They are quite inexpensive. Another suggestion is a flock of penguins round a mirror "lake," and there are also wonderful turkeys and peacocks made entirely of coloured beads available from 8s. 6d. Upstairs in the Mayfair flower workers' department are exquisite artificial floral decorations for the room. Pots of cyclamen can be secured from 16s. 6d. to 3 guineas, and chrysanthemums can be obtained for 4s. 6d. There are lilies, delphiniums, and a host of others, and flowers can be dyed to match any colour scheme.

Perfumes of Distinction.

A Christmas offering which will be hailed with real appreciation is a perfume or toilet luxury from the celebrated parfumeur Floris, of 89, Jermyn Street, W., whose salons are filled with exquisite fragrances. There is the Red Rose series, redolent of the scent of that queen of English flowers, and Malmaison and Roman Hyacinth, obtainable in large bottles ranging from 10s. 6d. upwards. Bath salts to match, contained in most attractive flacons, are 7s. and 11s. 6d. The name Floris is a sufficient guarantee that they will appeal to every fastidious woman.

A GIFT OF REAL DISTINCTION



This decorated cabinet, 11½" long, contains 200 of the famous De Reszke Virginia Cigarettes. It is of beaten metal with an oxydised silver effect, and bears a blue "Wedgwood" panel in the lid. Sold by all good tobacconists at 12s.

He (or she as the case may be) will applaud your taste if you make your Christmas gift one of these cabinets of De Reszke Cigarettes. The cabinet does justice to the quality of the cigarettes, which everybody is proud to smoke and to give. You can also get the squared white-and-green-and-gold tins of

De Reszke Virginias as under:—

200 for 10s., 100 for 5s., 50 for 2s. 6d. "Ivory"-tipped or Plain.

Sold in sealed cardboard packages, ready for the post.

DE RESZKE Virginias

THE CHOICE FOR THE VOICE

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, who is entering with such zest into her husband's electioneering campaign, may have chosen to be known among the electors as "plain Mrs. Mosley," but the designation is, of course, entirely unconvincing. With a sense of the decorative in dress, she looks rather magnificent in velvets and coloured brocades; but, if rich materials are most appropriate to her type of beauty, she can afford quite well to wear the simplest frocks. She is distinguished-looking as well as beautiful, holds herself

well, and looks the picture of health. She and her husband have nearly all the things the world reckons as of most value—youth, wealth, a very wide circle of friends, children who can be brought up in an ideal environment, doors open to them in all directions, an interest in the arts, and extraordinary vitality. And with these they have a sympathy for people of few possessions.

The King and Queen and

Lord Curzon's eminent friends were present at their wedding—which, like that of Alexandra Curzon last year, took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's—and at the following reception.

It is natural that Lord Curzon's daughters should take an interest in politics, since they have always seen the political world from the inside. Two or

three years ago there was a rumour that the eldest daughter, who has since then succeeded to the Barony of Ravensdale, would stand for Parliament, but she very promptly denied the report.

Baroness Clifton, who left last week on a visit to the United States, is one of the small number of women who are Peeresses in their own right. Like Lady Rhondda, she believes she has a just claim to be called to the House of Lords, and looks forward to the day when that will happen. She is the sixth woman of her family to inherit the title. The first was Catherine, the daughter of the first Baron Clifton. Three generations after that the title was held by Mary Countess of Arran, and at intervals after her there were two Catherines and a Theodosia. The present Baroness succeeded her father when she was only a few months old, and she was so young when King Edward was crowned that, though a miniature robe was provided for her, she did not attend the Coronation.

Lady Clifton has travelled a good deal. It was on her return from a visit to China that she decided to take up journalism, with the idea that she would by that means learn something about the way the world works that would be useful to her in the business of being a Baroness. She did not attempt the more arduous work of journalism, but she showed a certain facility and lightness of touch in writing about subjects which she understood. After that she became a law student; she passed her final examinations last

year, and was admitted to the Bar at the beginning of this year.

Lady Glenconner's infant son may be said to have shown much sagacity in his choice of grandmothers. Lord Glenconner's mother, who is now Viscountess Grey of Fallodon, has an intense sympathy with small children, and delights in watching the development of their minds as they establish contact with the world. Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Glenconner's mother, is, of course, an expert in every aspect of baby welfare. The marriage of Lord Glenconner to Miss Pamela Paget was one of the chief social events of last autumn. It took place at Wells Cathedral, and the many guests who went down from London by special trains were charmed with the picturesque old-world costumes worn by the bride and her bridesmaids. Miss Angela Paget, Lady Glenconner's unmarried sister, who is a clever sculptor, is leaving on Christmas Eve with her mother for a visit to America, where she expects to spend two months.

Sir Richard Paget, the baby's grandfather, is not only a distinguished scientist—the quartz lamp used in artificial sunlight treatment is one of his inventions—but a fascinating lecturer. His audience enjoyed itself immensely when he gave a lecture a short time ago at the Polytechnic on artificial voice-production, showing them various contrivances for mechanically producing the sounds of the human voice, and even making a rubber tube pronounce two sentences with perfect distinctness. He told the audience that he could simultaneously hum and

[Continued overleaf.]



THE WIFE OF THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE AT SMETHWICK: LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY.

Photograph by Hay Wrightson.

A PEERESS IN HER OWN RIGHT AND A BARRISTER: BARONESS CLIFTON.

Photograph by Vandyk.



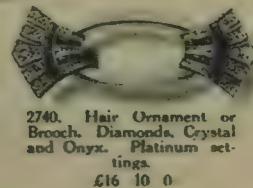
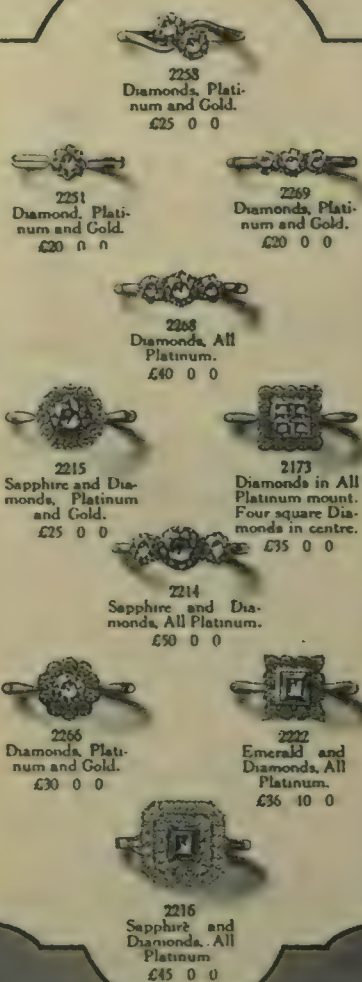
THE MOTHER OF A SON AND HEIR: LADY GLENCONNER.

Photograph by E. O. Hoppé.

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(Continued.)

whistle a tune, and that two of his daughters had the same queer gift. One of them then came forward and, putting her head down shyly, took part with her father in a quartette. They both hummed and whistled eight notes of the National Anthem quite satisfactorily.

The appearance of the Duchess of Hamilton at a meeting for the protection of dogs held in Westminster last week gave an air of dignity to the proceedings. She is a very tall, handsome woman with fair hair and bright blue eyes, and she was dressed regally in a long black frock over which she wore a sumptuous wrap that appeared to be of white fur. She

sat in a statuesque attitude throughout Miss Lindaf-Hageby's eloquent speech, and she looked quite as imposing when, having left the platform for a moment, she returned leading two young Irish terriers in a leash. These were the dogs which had been stolen and which were being carried off in a sack when a policeman rescued them. They stood for a time to be stared at, and then one of them settled itself comfortably on the hem of the Duchess's skirt, which it proceeded to bite and claw with great vigour, the Duchess meantime listening with pleased attention to a young student who thought he had scored a good point when he gazed at the fur wrap and asked how people who professed



ENGAGED TO MR. A. V. C. DOUGLAS:
MISS E. C. DE BUNSEN.

Miss Elizabeth Cicely de Bunsen is the second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., and Lady de Bunsen. Mr. Archibald Vivian Campbell Douglas is the only son of Brigadier-General Douglas of Mains, and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas.

Photograph by Bassano.

to love animals could allow animals to be killed for the sake of their fur. The amused Duchess explained that she never wore fur, and that the wrap was made of silk. It was, indeed, a fine plush, quite as handsome and warm as fur would have been. The Duchess has persuaded many of her friends to wear artificial furs, and one of the big London shops supplies smartly cut coats that at a very little distance look just like mink, fitch, or Persian lamb.

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, who likes to escape a London winter, is going out to Australia, and instead of leaving in January, as she had intended, she has booked her passage for a boat that sails this month. She has made no definite plans for the journey, but she will find plenty of interest and variety in the Commonwealth, and one may expect that she will see something of the welcomes given to the Duke and Duchess of York. It will be pleasant for them to look forward to meeting her on the other side of the world. Mrs. Greville is popular with all the members of the Royal Family, and she takes a special interest in the Duke of York. It was at her beautiful home, Polesden Lacy, that he and the Duchess spent part of their honeymoon.

Mrs. Greville, who is a Scotswoman and the widow of Captain the Hon. Ronald Greville, M.V.O., son of

the Irish Peer, Lord Greville, is a very interesting woman, and one of the most distinguished and popular of London hostesses. She is interested in music and art, but most of all in people, and she makes friends wherever she goes. She therefore gets much more enjoyment out of her travels than more self-centred people do, and she has travelled widely.

Naval men are renowned for the ingenuity with which they solve the unexpected problems of life and surmount odd difficulties, so perhaps it was Lord De La Warr, who served for some time during the war as a seaman in the Navy, to whom the credit should go for caging the baby. He and his family have moved to a house in a mews near Victoria, where the problem was how to provide their youngest child with plenty of air and with such sunshine as London has to offer, and at the same time to protect it from the attentions of any stray dogs and cats. The solution was so simple that one may expect to hear of other parents who have no garden space adopting it. They have set outside the front door a lightly constructed wire cage big enough to contain baby and perambulator. It is a great idea, but a reminder at the same time that, if London had been properly planned, there would have been no row of houses, not even a mews, without some tiny patch of green grass for the children.

The Hon. Mrs. Herbert, wife of the Bishop appointed to the new Diocese of Blackburn, is the daughter of Lord Bolton and niece of the Marchioness of Exeter, who recently entertained Princess Mary at Burghley House, Lord Exeter's historic home. Dr. Herbert, who is the son of Major-General Herbert and a grandson of the second Earl of Powis, has been Bishop Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames, and Archdeacon of Southwark since 1922. It was in that year that his marriage to the Hon. Elaine Orde-Powlett took place. They had to select a home between his two spheres of operations, so they have been living at Clapham in a house overlooking the Common.



WIFE OF THE NEW BISHOP OF BLACKBURN:
THE HON. MRS. HERBERT AND HER SON.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MONTE CARLO OPERA SEASON.

HARDLY had the posters been put up announcing the opening of the Opera Season for January 25, than the General Secretary of the Theatre was besieged with demands for subscriptions for Season Tickets.

Those who are lucky enough to be numbered amongst the "habitues" of the "Salle Garnier," that gem of theatrical architecture, know that they can be assured of getting everything that a fervent devotee to music can ever wish for—i.e., a highly interesting programme, the most renowned artistes, an orchestra which is second to none, conducted by two of the finest leaders in Europe, realistic and elaborate scenery, while the costumes are carried out to perfection, every detail being studied for the rendering of the part personified by the wearer.

Camille SAINT-SAËNS' beautiful work, "SAMSON AND DELILAH," will be given on the opening night, Tuesday, Jan 25, a fitting ending to the celebrations of the afternoon for the inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of the great French composer, the principal parts being sung by Mme. Poolman, Messrs. Franz, Tilkin-Servais, Lapeyre, and Regad.

Some interesting productions are to be staged during the course of the coming season, such as Puccini's "PRINCESS TURANDOT," Weber's "OBERON"—on the occasion of this eminent composer's centenary—Strauss's "ROZENKAVALIER," Wagner's "PARSIFAL." Then we shall be treated to the following revivals:

Berlioz's "DAMNATION OF FAUST," Wagner's "WALKYRIE," Moussorgsky's "BORIS GODOUNOFF," Massenet's "THAIS AND HERODIADE," Verdi's "OTELLO" and "TRAVIATA," Puccini's "BUTTERFLY" and "TOSCA," Delibes' "LAKME," Crocker and Redding's "FAY-YEN-FAH," Offenbach's "TALES OF HOFFMANN," Raoul Gunsbourg's "IVAN THE TERRIBLE."

The principal artistes engaged to sing the chief parts in this attractive and well-selected programme are: Mmes. BEAUJON, BELLINCIONI, BOURDON, DALLA RIZZA, DUBOIS-LAUGER, FERRER, FLAVY, GALLAIS, GAULEY, GERMAINE LUBIN, PAMPALINI, PAVLINA, POOLMAN, PUJOL, RICHARDSON, YAKOVIEVA.

The tenors are: Messrs. CAPUZZO, DUBOIS, FILLON, FRANZ, MAISON, PUJOL, ZANELLI.

Baritones and Bases: Messrs. FERNANDEZ, LAFONT, LAPEYRE, LUBIN, MOZJOUKINE, REGAD, TILKIN-SERVAIS, VANNI-MARCOUX.

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Messrs. Léon JEHIN, Victor de SABATA, and M. Marc-César SCOTTO. The Chorus, which is said to be the best trained in the World, is under the guidance of M. Amédée de SABATA.

There are to be forty performances altogether, and two extra special ones for the benefit of the French and Italian Colonies' Charities.

The performances will take place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. A matinée will be given every Sunday afternoon.

The full Season Ticket will cost 1200 francs, which works out at 30 francs only for each performance. Visitors wishing to secure a seat for one performance only during the week, can do so, choosing their special day, and yet benefiting by a reduction of 5 francs for each ticket. Subscriptions for these weekly tickets are 350 francs for the duration of the season. Tickets for one performance only can be booked at the booking office in the Atrium of the Casino, near the entrance to the theatre, for the sum of 40 francs each. Season tickets should be applied for at an early date, on account of the numerous demands already received by M. SCOTTO, General Secretary of the theatre.



MONTE CARLO THEATRE; ALSO KNOWN AS "SALLE GARNIER," AFTER THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT WHO BUILT IT, AS WELL AS THE OPERA HOUSE IN PARIS.



AFTER THE PARTY

Jim: "Suppose those kiddies'll get back all right, George?"

George: "Sure! it's not snowing now."

Jim: "They seemed to like the presents you provided, Billy. You"

Billy: "Don't you disturb me, my boy; I've got some Christmas presents
for us here"

George & Jim: "Worthington! Good man!"

Christmas in the Shops.

A Popular Cigarette. No one need be debarred by a restricted pocket from the pleasure of giving friendly offerings at Christmas-time if the recipients are smokers, for the



AN EVER-POPULAR CIGARETTE—GOLD FLAKE.

tin of 100 Gold Flake cigarettes pictured here can be secured for 4s. 10d., while tins of 50 are only half a crown. At the same prices are corresponding tins of "Capstan" cigarettes, which are always favourites; while the well-known "Three Castles," manufactured by the same firm, are 100 for 6s. 6d., and 50 for 3s. 4d. These Christmas tins are obtainable everywhere, and are sure of a warm welcome.

John Haig's Whisky.

For over three hundred years Haig's Scotch whisky has been continuously distilled by the house of that name, so that in the New

Year it will be celebrating its tercentenary. To-day this famous whisky is distilled and matured with the same skill and care and from the same materials as throughout the whole of the three centuries. As a Christmas gift Haig's whisky will doubtless occupy its usual high place in public esteem. As hitherto, the price is 12s. 6d. per bottle, and 13s. 6d. for the "dimple" quality.

Novel Jewellery and Accessories.

There are always many delightful and quite inexpensive souvenirs of the season to be found at W. Caney and Sons, the well-known jewellers, at 66, Regent Street, W. Foremost amongst them is the new bow brooch of woven gold in three colours pictured here, available from 50s. upwards; and the "Matchless" lighter in silver, costing 17s. 6d. This is also available for 38s. 6d. in silver and enamel, and for £4 18s. 6d. in solid gold. The latest vogue, the new gold neck bangle, can be obtained here at prices ranging from 3 to 5 guineas; and there are watches at every price, each a perfect time-keeper, for this firm are noted for their reliable watches and clocks of all kinds.

A Practical Man's Present.

One of the most popular Christmas gifts for a man nowadays is a safety razor, and the

famous Wilkinson Safety Shaver is an all-British product. Its blades are hollow-ground and forged from thick steel, so that in principle they exactly resemble straight razors. They are made by the Wilkinson Sword Company, who have been making straight razors for many years past. There is an automatic stopping device which ensures a perfect and permanent edge; while by the turn of a screw the owner can adjust the depth of cut to suit his individual requirements.

Useful Presents for Men.

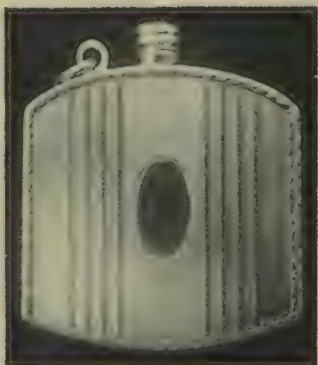
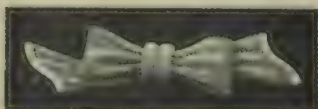
The white silk scarf pictured here is a present which will be coveted by every man at Christmas time. It is one of a huge variety at Gieves, the "man's" shop in Bond Street, where scarves of this kind

A PRACTICAL PRESENT: THE WILKINSON SWORD RAZOR.

can be obtained from 42s. There are also ties innumerable from 5s. 6d. upwards in artistic colourings and designs; and handkerchiefs of fancy silk, crêpe-de-Chine, foulard, and twill are at all prices. Should a personal visit prove impossible, illustrated folders will be sent free on request.

A useful accessory for the country hostess is one of the new spade brushes, which remove all mud easily from every side of the shoe and polish as well. It is obtainable for 25s. 6d., and may be had through ironmongers, or direct from Spade Scrapers, Wapenam, Towcester, Northants.

(Continued overleaf.)



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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS: JOHN HAIG'S WHISKY.



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Quality Christmas Presents



Sterling Silver Nut Dish, with two
Regent Plate Nut Crackers.
£5. 15. 0



Sterling Silver Cream
Jug on three shaped
legs.
£2. 0. 0



Six Sterling Silver Orange Spoons, "Hampden
pattern. In velvet-lined case.
£2. 7. 6



Sterling Silver Sugar Basin
on three shaped legs.
£2. 0. 0

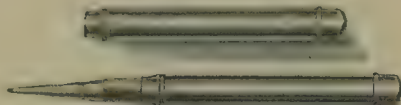


All Sterling Silver Flask, heavily
gilt inside, concave, with patent
bayonet cap.

No. 1.—To hold 4 ozs.	£2. 5. 0
No. 2.—" 6 ozs.	2. 15. 0
No. 3.—" 8 ozs.	3. 2. 6



Sterling Silver Serviette Ring,
plain oval shape. Extra heavy.
15/-



Sterling Silver Ever-pointed Pencil (rigid point), drop
action, with compartment for reserve leads 15. 0
In 9-carat Gold £3. 15. 0
In 18-carat Gold 8. 5. 0



Waterman Fountain Pen, with 9-carat Gold Bands £1. 0. 0



Regent Plate Muffin Dish, complete with
Hot Water Division and Cover.
£1. 12. 6

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P.S. 6785. HARRODS NEW SCISSORS SET in Wallet Case. Three Sheffield-made Stainless Steel Scissors, Stainless Steel Bodkin and Ribbon Threader 30/-

P.S. 6781. ELECTRO-PLATE CASSEROLE 8 inches in diameter, with complete 7 inch Pyrex Dish and Cover. The electro-plate dish and cover is a complete soup tureen, vegetable dish or casserole in itself Complete 45/-

P.S. 6613. STERLING SILVER Cigarette Boxes. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Engine turned £2. 19. 6
Plain - - - £2. 5. 0

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Ground Floor.

C.G. 23475. ENGLISH CRYSTAL Floating-Flower or Fruit Centre. With incurved rim, which makes spilling and staining cloth impossible.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter 32/-
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter 36/-
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter 43/-

C.G. 22207. COCKTAIL GLASSES, of English Crystal, with engraved Cock - 36/-
Per dozen

LOWER DESIGN,
Per dozen 32/9

C.G. 23506. FRUIT GLASS of English Crystal. Cut diamonds and flat flute, 5 in. diameter. Each 12/6

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First Floor.

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of Christmas Gifts.

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BOVRIL PUTS BEEF INTO YOU.

LA CORONA HAVANA CIGARS

THOSE wishing, at this Christmas Season, to send choice Havana Cigars to their friends, can buy nothing finer in the world than cigars manufactured in Cuba by the celebrated Cigar Factory of LA CORONA, in a large variety of sizes and shapes.

The Cigars made in the LA CORONA Factory are recognized by Smokers the World over, as the finest that can possibly be made—universally served at high-class banquets, functions and dinners, both of a private and a public nature.

All genuine
LA CORONA

Cigars have the words "La Corona" on the band.

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136
1-doz. case
81/-
1-doz. case
162/-

SCOTCH WHISKY



126
1-doz. case
75/-
1-doz. case
150/-

There's no
use talking—
TASTE IT!

Blended, distilled and bottled in Scotland by
CHAS. MACKINLAY & CO., Distillers, LEITH.



ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB ML VOB

A Christmas Champagne.

Christmas will soon be here

again, with all its cheery associations and its extra call upon hospitality. Friends will come together, and the host must now give thought to the wines he intends offering for the occasion. There is one that should not be forgotten—Charles Heidsieck Champagne, Finest Extra Quality, *Extra Dry*. It is easily recognisable by the label used for this world-famous brand. Charles Heidsieck champagne makes a very acceptable Christmas present.

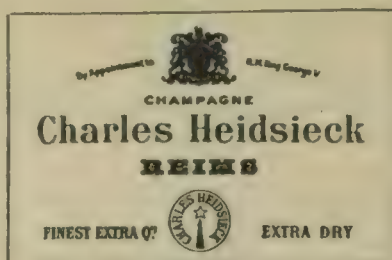
The Famous "No Name" Tobacco.

Quite an interesting history is attached to the Player's "No Name" tobacco, which is now smoked by so many discriminating smokers. Originally the tobacco was blended and



FOR PIPE-SMOKERS: PLAYER'S "NO-NAME" TOBACCO.

manufactured for the sole use of a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and later was circulated amongst a number of discriminating smokers. No name was given to it, but its reputation grew rapidly, and owing to continued application for supplies it is now in general use, obtainable from all the leading tobacconists under the title Player's "No Name" tobacco. A tin such as the one shown makes an admirable little Christmas offering.

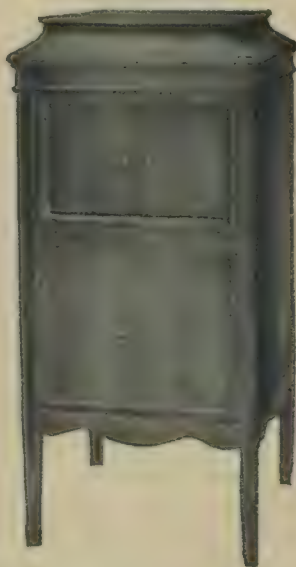


FOR CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES:
HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE.

A New Gramophone.

This will undoubtedly be another gramophone Christmas, and many will be seeking such an instrument either for the first time or to replace an old-fashioned type with one of the latest scientific inventions. The new gramophone which secured such favourable notice at its first public demonstration less than three months ago will naturally come

in for a premier share of attention, and the "Viva-tonal" Columbia, as it is called, is certainly one of the most amazing productions of its kind. It has a two-zone sound-box and a stereoscopic amplifying chamber (or double horn), devices which eliminate any possibility of exaggeration of either bass or treble notes and ensure perfect balance all through the scale. Even where price is a consideration, this new "Viva-tonal" Columbia scores again, for the models range from £4 15s. to £25, a portable being priced at 5 guineas, cabinet models from £14 10s., and horizontal grand models from 15 guineas. All the London stores are featuring this Columbia instrument in their gramophone departments.



A GIFT OF LASTING PLEASURE: A COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE.

A USEFUL GIFT FOR A MAN: A VALET AUTO-STROP RAZOR.

Elkington Plate, which is practically everlasting. Pictured here is a complete cocktail set in this plate with six glasses, available for £7 10s. Then, an electric heater designed to keep any dish hot on the table, fitted with a frame of Elkington Plate, can be obtained for £3 3s., wired for voltage to order; and a delightful set of coffee-cups and saucers in fine silver can be obtained



A USEFUL COCKTAIL SET: AT ELKINGTON AND CO., 20, REGENT STREET, W.

for £5 in a velvet-lined case. A catalogue containing hosts of appropriate suggestions can be obtained post free on application, and everyone should make a point of keeping this for future use.

BUY XMAS HAPPINESS For Half-Starved, Ill-Clad Slum Children!**WILL FATHER'S CHRISTMAS COME?**

A South London Mission Worker reports to us:

Mrs. S. is making a brave struggle, but the way is very hard. For six months her husband has been in Hospital and often there has been neither Food nor Fire for her three hungry, shivering children. When things got desperate something went to the Pawnshop, and so they managed to exist. Mother's warm coat went first. Now everything pawnable has gone. Can you help them?

THERE ARE MANY SUCH HOMES around us in South London—the largest and most terribly overcrowded Slum Area in the Metropolis—with nothing before them but Hunger, Privation, and Cold.

WILL YOU HELP US to make the coming Christmas-tide a Season of Gladness to them? Though often hungry and cold the Children never lose hope at Christmas-time. Surely their ragged little stockings must be filled?

Won't you help Father Christmas to do this? We also want to provide Christmas Parties, with Christmas Trees and Gifts for over 10,000 of our poorest slum children; and to distribute Christmas Dinners, Parcels, Joints of Beef, and Coal to our destitute Homes.

YOUR GIFT will mean Food—Fire—Christmas Cheer—and **FULL STOCKINGS** for the Children of these Homes of Want.

Please send your Gift now to:

Rev. WALTER SPENCER,

Slum Child Welfare and Social Service Section of the South London Mission. (Founded 1812.)

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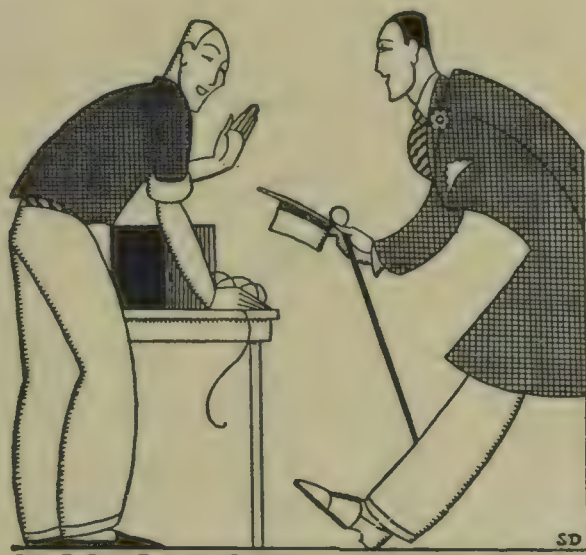
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'Come in, you human cyclone!

HAVE some little regard for my landlady's property and close the door gently. Just putting things into trim for some experimental work this season. I'm dumping this receiver and buying a Brandeset. Tried Bill's and it's fine. Simply great for long-range loud-speaker work!

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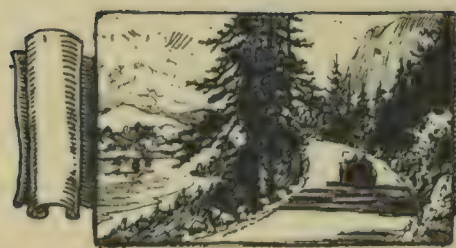
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By JOHN PRIOLEAU.

THE NEW LIGHT RENAULT.

IN what may be called the new class of moderate priced cars, which came into being about a year ago, the 1927 model 21-h.p. six-cylinder Renault is one of the most interesting I have tried. In the first place, it is interesting because of its price, which is £475 for the five-seated open touring car, and £530 for the Weymann type saloon. When you take into consideration matters like duty and freight from France, there is no doubt about it that these prices for a car built by so famous a firm are remarkable.

Further, the engine is anything but small, and the car is in quite a different category from its many competitors, whose six-cylinder engines have a cubic content of two litres or less. The Renault six-cylinder, which has a bore and stroke of 75 by 120, is therefore a considerable distance from being a light car, and can, I think, be classed a little above the medium-sized car. This question of engine size of these new moderate-priced six-cylinder cars is rather interesting. On this side of the Channel most of our attempts to popularise the six-cylinder car for the man of moderate means have been limited in size, and corresponding efforts in Italy have been much on the same lines. The Renault is, therefore, quite a new departure, and if it proves successful for a long enough period it may possibly set an example to other makers.

The new car does not differ perceptibly from orthodox Renault design, and there is not much in the engine or running gear to call for comment, except that the former is a very clean unit and tidily finished off. The valves are, as they have always been in Renault cars, of the side-by-side type, the lubrication is by centrifugal pressure feed, and, as a consequence of the radiator being behind the engine, accessibility is a marked feature.

Only three speeds are fitted with central control. I think this is rather a pity on general grounds, but, if you care to pay £550 for the *de luxe* chassis alone, you have a right-hand control four-speed gear-box. In that case, of course, you are no longer buying a cheap car. The usual set of six brakes are fitted.

The main feature of the Renault is a quite surprising measure of liveliness. With a three-litre engine one has the right to expect more than the usual powers of acceleration, but, considering the low price at which the chassis is sold, I was considerably gratified by the performance of the car. The get-away on top speed and the "pick-up" are really notable, and you can keep up a very good average speed over give-and-take roads without noticeable effort. The engine is not perfectly innocent of vibration, and, as a matter of fact, I think it would be unreasonable

to expect it of a big six-cylinder unit of this type; but it is only fair to say that such period or periods as I was able to detect were minor affairs, and it is quite possible that they would almost, if not completely, disappear after a few thousand miles' work.

Renaults have never been famous

The change speed is the only feature of the car on which I have any serious criticism to make. The clutch is of the single disc plate variety, and, owing to its being very slow in coming to rest, it is difficult to make clean changes either up or down. It can be done, of course, if you allow enough time, and double declutch for every change; but I was not able during the whole of the trial to make what I call a really satisfactory change at high speeds. The difficulty of making a clean change into top gear is increased by the fact that the travel is unusually short, and until you get used to it you are apt, in consequence, to take it too fast. The gears are evidently well cut, as they make very little noise. Disc wheels are fitted, which are notorious sounding boards, and I was therefore rather surprised that there was very little noise from the back axle.

The steering, on the whole, may be regarded as good. For myself, I prefer a higher gear, especially when driving a car of this length and weight. The lock is good, but, owing to the lowness of the steering-gear, sharp corners require a certain amount of wrist work. The tyres are balloons of 775 mm. by 145 mm. dimensions.

The Renault is emphatically a good hill-climber. I started to climb a long hill which has a maximum gradient of 1 in 7, at the 1 in 10 portion, about half-way up. The car was not absolutely at a standstill, but as I had just come out of a side road, which has a sharp and completely blind corner, I do not think our speed was more than a walking pace. Faced, then, at the outset with a gradient of 1 in 10, which stiffened steadily to 1 in 7, the Renault took the climb on second gear rapidly accelerating to thirty-five miles an hour, and dropping only to thirty at the steepest portion. This is one of the best performances any car of its type has made on this hill for several years. The maximum comfortable speed of the car I should put down at something like sixty miles an hour, with the saloon body; but I daresay more could be got in favourable circumstances.

The saloon is a decidedly good piece of carriage-work. It is thoroughly comfortable, light, and draught-proof. There is plenty of room, but I should prefer to see the front seat made movable. There is no roof drumming, or any other disagreeable noise. The springing is good, and affords a high measure of road-holding ability, so that, even on sharp curves, the passengers sitting in the back have no sensation of swing or roll. The usual equip-



WITH PULLMAN LIMOUSINE BODYWORK BY MESSRS. WINDOVERS: LADY MANVILLE'S NEW DAIMLER "DOUBLE-SIX"—(INSET) A PORTRAIT OF LADY MANVILLE.

Lady Manville is the wife of Sir Edward Manville—well known in financial circles. Sir Edward was a member of the recent Conference of British and German Industrialists, held at Broadlands, Romsey, the Hampshire home of Mr. Wilfrid Ashley.



OUR "CAR OF THE WEEK": A STANDARD LIGHT "SIX" RENAULT WITH WEYMAN SALOON, PRICED AT £530 COMPLETE.

It may be mentioned that the Renault Touring Car on the standard light "six" chassis sells for £475 complete. The new Renault is described on this page.

for noiseless running, but, although the new car's engine is usually audible, it is by no means disagreeably so. In fact, I do not remember ever driving a Renault which made less noise. The presence of those six cylinders naturally makes itself felt and heard when the engine is turning fast on an intermediate gear, but I daresay that such noise as was heard was considerably enhanced by the fact of the saloon body, which was the type that I tried. You must have a quiet engine, and particularly quiet gears, if they are not to proclaim themselves unduly in a closed car.



A *DEA IN MACHINA*: MISS GERTRUDE OLMSTEAD, THE WELL-KNOWN FILM ACTRESS, AND HER OAKLAND SPORTS ROADSTER.



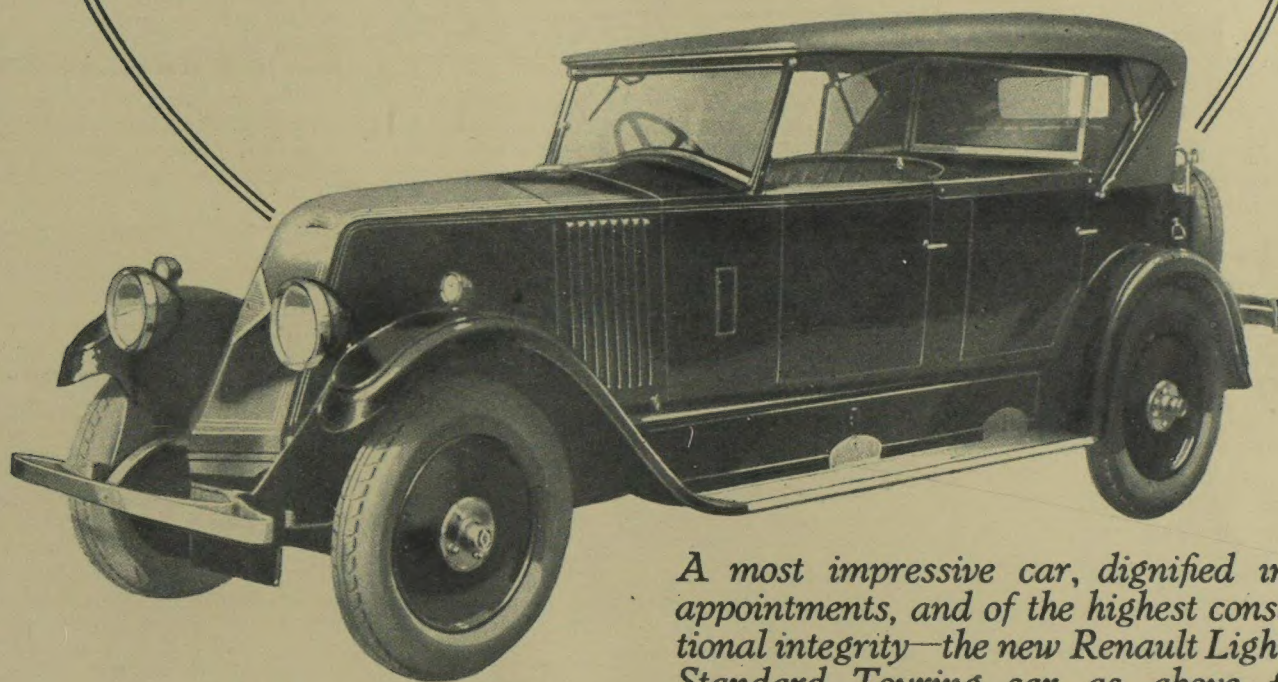
WITH A 20-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SUNBEAM WEYMAN. SALOON: MR. C. R. ANDREWS.

Mr. C. R. Andrews (late London Manager of the Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Ltd.), who recently purchased the business of Ramsey and Wrightson, 2, Mill Street, Conduit Street, W.1, is here seen entering one of the latest 20-h.p. six-cylinder Sunbeam four-light Weymann saloons, which he is running for demonstration purposes and his personal use.

ment is fitted, but an additional extra is provided in the shape of a very useful trunk, which is made to fit the luggage grid at the back.

RENAULT 1927 PROGRAMME

Here is an index to current Renault activity, briefly indicating the exceptional strength of their new programme.



A most impressive car, dignified in its appointments, and of the highest constructional integrity—the new Renault Light Six Standard. Touring car as above £475

THE Renault cars of 1927 will worthily uphold the great tradition created by their famous predecessors. It has been the privilege of Renault in 28 years, to announce many notable developments in automobile production; the 1927 range is by far the most attractive programme they have sponsored. The famous Renault 45 h.p. heads the list and is unquestionably the most luxurious and efficient car of the day—the

choice of princes and ambassadors. The price of the chassis is £1,250.

The characteristics of the 45 are reflected in the 26.9 h.p. Six, and in the remarkable 21 h.p. Light Six, which is regarded as the outstanding achievement of the year in Light Six value. The standard Light Six tourer (complete and generously equipped with accessories) is priced at £475. A "de Luxe" chassis of this model is produced (£550). All the

light six models are equipped with oil radiators, ensuring consistent maintenance of high speeds.

The new Renault "fours" will be greatly in evidence during 1927, especially the 9/15 h.p. model. Here again, Renault are making history, producing a four seater standard open touring car with 4 wheel brakes at £155. The "fours" of higher h.p. offer equally attractive value. Renault will be pleased to supply full details of any or all of these cars on request.

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Phone: Regent 0974.

PLUTOCRACY AND ITS INFLUENCE.

(Continued from Page 1224.)

Nevertheless, there are in Europe financiers whose professional duty it is to have some idea of the situation even in Paraguay or in Nicaragua. How do they manage this? They form their opinion on certain elementary facts—extent of territory, natural resources, population, their confidence in certain men, certain institutions, and certain political principles; and they arrive at conclusions according to those facts. These facts are not chimerical; they represent the elements of order and prosperity; but they are simple, are only useful in normal circumstances, and do not take into account the unexpected: wars, revolutions, and the gradual wearing out of régimes. They are very useful as a means of appreciating the probabilities of a situation; they can never give that certainty which would save us from surprises.

Before the war I was one day shown, in a great banking establishment, the calculations by which the firm had established the possibility of giving credit to Russia. The work was very ingenious, subtle, and exact; and it was calculated to reassure Russia's creditors completely. But all these calculations had been made on the supposition of the continuance of peace: their conclusions held good *rebus sic stantibus*. No financier could have read in advance, in those statistics, the paradoxical catastrophe which caused Russia to lose the war, although she was a part of the victorious coalition.

Reasonable prevision may be demanded of finance, useful for the prudent investment of money: we have no right to demand prophecies which would place us in safety from the vagaries of fortune. It is the public which deceives itself when it mistakes previsions for prophecies. Money has been a great force in all ages; it became an even greater one after the advent of the great development of industry. But popular imagination was dazzled, and during the last century ended by attributing to it an almost magical power, and by seeing in it the dominator of States.

This is obviously an exaggeration, at least so far as Europe is concerned. Up to 1914 Europe was governed by the Courts and the Bureaucracies. In certain countries, such as France, England, and a few smaller countries, one must add to this list the organised political parties, the Parliament and public opinion. The power of the Court and the Bureaucracy was nowhere, not even in Russia, absolute and exclusive. The Court and the Bureaucracy had to take into account the most active of the social forces, their desires and their interests; they had to consider industry, commerce, and the bankers. But the directing power was in the hands of the Court and the Bureaus, who took the great decisions.

The World War was not decided upon in the banks; it was decided upon in the gilded halls of certain Courts and in the cabinets of certain General Staffs. Being subordinated to these powers, which were then all-powerful, especially in the centre of Europe, plutocracy also, like all

the rest of society, had to endure the war. But the war broke the ancient European hierarchy. The monarchy fell in Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Greece. Where it still exists it has felt the rebound of that enormous catastrophe. The greatest among the directing forces of Europe has disappeared or become enfeebled, and a great void remains.

The new forces which will replace monarchy have begun to organise themselves more or less everywhere, and to realise their rôles. But it requires time—Europe is much less governed to-day than she was before 1914; everywhere the directing forces are uncertain, both in external and in internal politics; everywhere events are determined more by circumstances than by the will of those in power. If, after having been governed by Kings and Emperors, Europe has indeed begun to govern herself, she seems to be almost afraid of doing so, and imagines fantastic powers to fill up the gaps left by the crumbling away of the monarchical system. Plutocracy seems to be one of those imaginary powers. Many of the evils attributed to its influence are in reality the result of the almost universal confusion and uncertainty of the various directing powers.

The political influence of the bankers and financiers (I do not say of the masters of industry) has certainly increased since the war. But this increase of plutocratic influence seems to result especially from an economic necessity. The great States of Europe are not only in greater need than ever before of banks and bankers, owing to the financial difficulties which the World War has bequeathed to them, but the financiers and a few scientists are, henceforward, almost the only men who realise certain elementary economic truths, of which the world in general seems to have lost the conception in the midst of the general overthrow of fortunes produced by the war. This explains why it is that men who know those laws can pass, in the eyes of statesmen who are themselves bewildered by the disorder of the interests which hem them in on every side, as depositories of a mysterious science.

But in reality they only know what everyone could learn in any manual or course of political economy thirty years ago. What did the famous public manifesto published in October by the great bankers and business men of the two worlds say? That protectionism makes the increase of wealth more difficult, and that by multiplying frontiers and hemming them in with customs duties, a universal economic catastrophe will eventually be brought about. The application of that principle may injure certain interests, but the principle itself is a scientific truth like the law of the acceleration of falling bodies, which, when I was a student, was taught in all the universities. And yet the enunciation of that principle, which has been known and demonstrated for a century past, has been denounced to the people as an underhand move of international plutocracy!

Does not our generation, in thus suspecting the plutocracy of an occult power, unconsciously demonstrate the manifest weakness of its own ignorance?

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

(See Colour Illustrations on Pages 1225 and 1226.)

DURING my last visit to Sweden I collected first-hand evidence concerning some optical phenomena of a complex and uncommon type which had recently been witnessed by a large number of people in the northern part of the country over an area of about fifty miles. The Aurora Borealis is frequently visible in the Arctic regions, but never within living memory had such glory been displayed.

The unusual character and unique splendour of the celestial phenomena made a deep impression upon the beholders. The dogs were terrorised and howled incessantly. Simple pious folk fell on their knees in the expectation of the Second Coming of Our Lord. A few scientists made minute observations, and an artist attempted to render in colour some of the luminous arches, columns, and crosses appearing in the heavens and reflected on the dazzling snow, the dark pinewoods forming a fit background. The accuracy of these sketches was attested by a number of creditable observers. The original drawings from which the colour illustrations in this number were done were given to me by Mr. P. Waxin, of Stockholm.

Rising from the earth there was a wide sweeping semi-circular nimbus of bright red. Lower down in the centre was the sun, and high up—near the top of the arch—a bright mock sun with horns that made it appear crescent-shape. The sun and mock sun were connected by a luminous, perpendicular bar, or pillar, of light. Above the arch appeared a luminous ring.

The glorious arch, resting at each end of the horizon, once formed, remained visible for several hours in a state of constant motion, shooting out rays rapid as lightning. It assumed the shape of a vast cupola of fire supported by columns of various-coloured lights. Gradually the rays became faint and intermittent; finally they vanished from the sky. The origin of these luminous phenomena is a matter of conjecture; no explanation hitherto given commands universal assent. The theory of haloes and parhelia (mock-suns) has been attempted by Huyghens, and later on by Mariotte.

The optical explanation is founded upon reflection and interference. Innumerable crystals of ice suspended in the atmosphere form regular hexagonal prisms which decompose white light; it passes into its constituent colours, distributed in space with symmetrical forms. Some scientists believe the phenomena to be of an electrical nature.

M. KARADJA.

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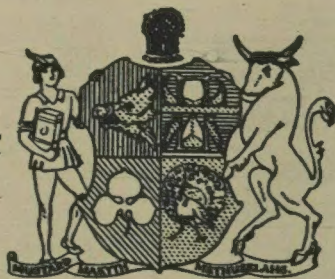
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4. Every member who asks for a sandwich and finds that it contains no Mustard shall publicly refuse to eat same.
5. Every member shall see that the Mustard is freshly made, and no member shall tip a waiter who forgets to put Mustard on the table.
6. Each member shall instruct his children to "keep that schoolboy digestion" by forming the habit of eating Mustard.

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THE SPHERE, October 23rd, 1926

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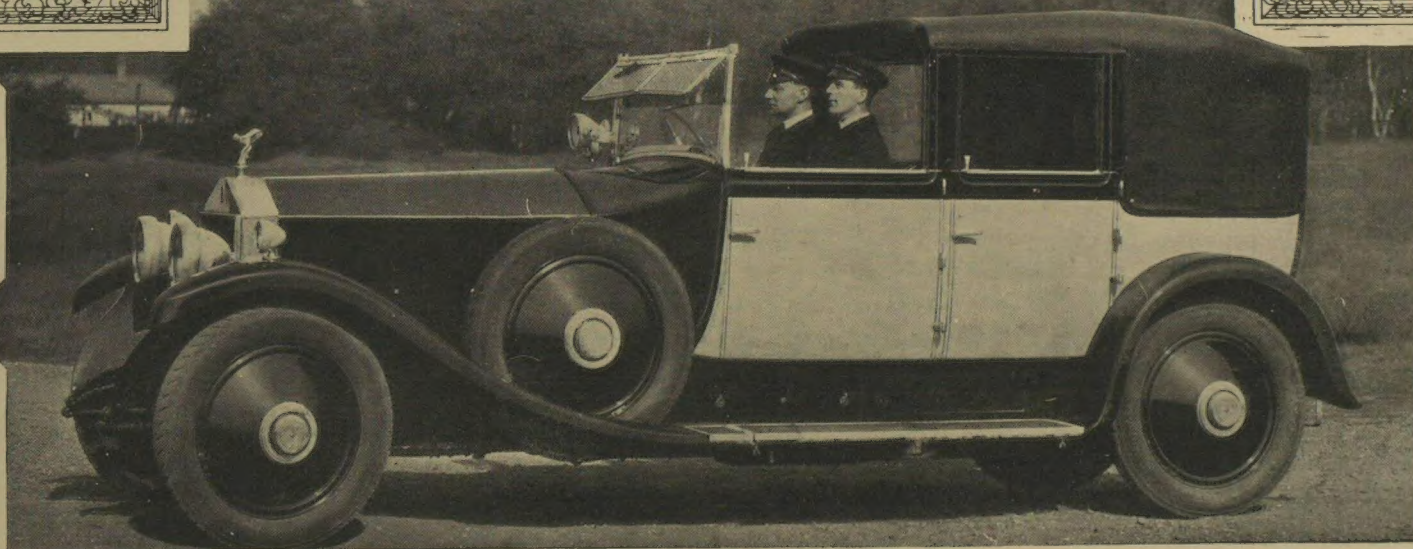
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H.M. THE LATE QUEEN ALEXANDRA



H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WONDERS OF AERIAL SURVEY.

(Continued from Page 1232.)

and, by comparing the true Greenwich mean time, sent out by these stations, with the local time which he has obtained by his astronomical observations, he can tell his true position in longitude. He has thus established the position of his control point on the earth. These points are extended over the area to be mapped, the number depending on the accuracy required.

We will now accompany the airman on the actual survey. An International Boundary Commission has established the true position of the boundary line between the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, and this boundary line demarcates the northern and eastern sides of the area to be surveyed, thus providing the control points on two sides of the area. The ground surveyor, as outlined above, will fix the true position of a number of points along the southern and western boundaries of the area, so that the entire area is enclosed by control points.

The pilot and the photographer, having climbed to their photographic height, which is about 14,000 feet above sea level, take observations in order to determine the speed at which the aeroplane is travelling over the ground. Having obtained this information, the pilot is able to set his course, and, starting from one side of the area so that the first photograph of a series will show the fixed control points dealt with previously, he flies on a definite predetermined course, the photographer taking a series of photographs under the tail of the machine and to either side at an angle of approximately 24 deg. below the horizontal, in such a way that they overlap each other and every part of the ground is covered and appears in one or more photographs. These photographs are taken at suitable intervals along the line of flight, which is continued until it crosses the opposite boundary. The pilot then turns his machine round and follows the boundary line along until he has travelled some ten to fourteen miles, when he turns and flies back parallel to his first course, again taking a series of overlapping oblique photographs. In this way an area of some 20,000 square miles will be photographed in six months. As the beginning and end of each line of flight will be over control points fixed on the ground, the position of each photograph can be approximately determined. This method will provide the geologist with at least two or more photographs of every point of ground contained in the area.

The particular area concerned in Rhodesia is known

to contain valuable deposits of copper. Where this copper is near the surface, the vegetation becomes stunted, giving an appearance of a clearing in the jungle, and these clearings will show on the photographs. The geologist will then select certain areas which he thinks worth further investigation, and a photographic map, known as a mosaic, will be made of these areas by means of vertical photography. In this case the airmen, having obtained their ground speed, proceed as before, but the photographs are taken with the camera pointing vertically downwards. While flying up to the starting point, the photographer, by means of a suitable sight and stop-watch, determines the number of seconds' interval required between each photograph, and sets this on the dial on the camera control-box. On reaching the starting point he switches on the camera, and a photograph is at once taken on which the data previously referred to are recorded. Immediately the electric motor winds over the film ready for the next exposure, at the same time resetting the shutter. In the meantime the clockwork control is in action, and five seconds before the next exposure is to be made an electrical contact switches on a red light in the pilot's cockpit. Upon seeing this the pilot knows that the photograph is about to be taken, and steadies on his course. Five seconds later, when the watch-hand reaches the chosen mark on the dial, the next photograph is taken, and this process is repeated until 100 exposures are made. The photographer can then insert another magazine, and further exposures are made until the whole of the required area is covered. Normally, in carrying out such work, the photographs would overlap each other by about 25 per cent., but in this case they will be made to overlap 60 per cent., so that every part of the ground appears in at least two photographs. The photographs can then be examined stereoscopically. By this method some 100 square miles can be covered in an hour's flying.

The magazines are then taken into the dark-room and the films removed and developed by special apparatus. The prints are afterwards suitably cut and pieced together to make a pictorial or mosaic map, the whole map being controlled by the fixed points provided by the ground surveyor. Another set of prints is then prepared and properly indexed. The geologist, by looking at the mosaic map, can select any part of the area on which he requires further information. Very useful geological data may be obtained by studying the formation of the ground. On a single vertical photograph of a chalk pit, for instance, taken

at 14,000 feet, the image would appear flat; if the pit is photographed on two prints taken vertically at the same height, with a 60 per cent. overlap, and then the prints are mounted in the stereoscope, the depth of the pit and the comparative heights of all other objects can be clearly seen. Thus the stereoscopic method of comparison is of great value to the geologist, to road and railway engineers, and to all interested in opening up undeveloped countries.

The members of the Imperial Economic Conference showed great interest in the exhibit of air-survey photographs provided jointly by my company, The Aircraft Operating Company, Ltd., and The Air Survey Company, Ltd., at the Air Ministry. They recognised that aerial surveying will play an important part in Empire development.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.—(Continued from Page 1222.)

in sets only at £2 2s. per volume). It is part of a monumental work, in which eminent scholars in Europe, Asia, and America have collaborated. The subject matter of this volume is a mass of fantastic adventure as fascinating as the "Arabian Nights." The work is a scientific expedition into fairyland.

A thousand years hence, perhaps, grave professors may explore and analyse modern fairy-tales, such as "THE MAGIC LAMPLIGHTER," by Marion St. John Webb, author of "The Littlest One," illustrated by Margaret W. Tarrant (The Medici Society; 7s. 6d. net). Not that this is exactly a fairy-tale. It is a charming story, charmingly pictured, of a little girl who sees the past in London come to life—none the worse for a cleverly camouflaged spice of history.

History, romance, geography, poetry, naked and uncamouflaged, but presented in bright, adventurous style, with all the allurements of colour illustration, make three excellent gift-books of the informative or inspiring type. These are "THE BOOK OF EPIC HEROES," by Amy Cruse, with eighty-four illustrations; "THE TREASURY OF ENGLISH VERSE: IN SCHOOL AND HOME," selected by M. G. Edgar and Eric Chilmann, illustrated by Horace C. Appleton; and "THE BOOK OF OTHER LANDS," by Dorothy Margaret Stuart, with 140 illustrations (Harrap; 7s. 6d. net each). No suspicion of the class-room attaches to a light-hearted work entitled "PETER PIPER'S PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES," illustrated by Wyndham Payne in gay coloured wood-cuts (Lane; 6s. net), nor to a large picture-book for nursery folk—"THE TROCIOUS TWINS AT THE SEA," verses by B. Parker, illustrated by N. Parker (Chambers; 6s. net). In two little books of verses—"THE HEATH FAIRIES" and "THE WEATHER FAIRIES"—Marion St. John Webb and Margaret Tarrant have again collaborated. C. E. B.

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